

Ben-Elissar, Rosenne prepare Cairo parley next week

DAVID LANDAU
Special Correspondent

Delegates to the Cairo conference, Ben-Elissar and Rosenne, yesterday began their historic mission. They still do not know the details of the conference, but they are expected to start talking after Saturday, and open early next week.



Meir Rosenne

press coverage — that it will permit Israeli and foreign media to send large teams to cover the conference, at least in its opening stages; but Government Press Office officials are declining to make any arrangements until they hear whether the Egyptians will insist on limiting the number of newsmen.

In that case priority will apparently be given to the radio and television (including the army radio), with remaining vacancies to be rationed out among the local newspapers.

The appointment of Dr. Ben-Elissar, long-time aide and confidant of Prime Minister Begin, to head Israel's negotiating team was seen in Jerusalem as evidence of the premier's intention to supervise personally the progress of the talks.

Critics of the appointment, among opposition MKs and coalition doves, pointed to Ben-Elissar's com-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Amnesty for black capital, Begin rules

SELOMO MAOZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Minister Simha Ehrlich gave up his intention of an amnesty to black capital of tax evaders. He said that the government would not be able to do so without a legal framework.

on going ahead with his plan, and letting tax evaders declare their concealed income against payment of a 30-35 per cent tax — half the rate that is due on most of such income. The amnesty had been opposed by the attorney-general, by Bank of Israel Governor Arnon Gafny, and by Income Tax Commissioner Eliezer Shiloni.

The attorney-general and the income tax commissioner will work out the legal and administrative rules for the implementation of the decision adopted.

A legal framework may be necessary to regularize the existing practice whereby persons who voluntarily declare hitherto concealed income are not required to pay interest and linkage differentials. Legislation may also be needed to enable payment by instalments for such delinquents.

Persons coming forward with a belated tax declaration will have to pay a tax of 60 per cent. The privilege of declaring income under these terms will apply only to those who have concealed income prior to the tax return of 1976.

Since they will not be required to

pay either interest or linkage differentials, and will now pay 60 per cent instead of the top rate of 87.5 per cent that was in force until 1976, the repentant tax-evader will still get a hefty concession. The Treasury also intends to allow him to pay his arrears in four instalments.

Economic observers in Jerusalem do not believe that the Prime Minister's decision, which chose moral considerations over those of expediency, will induce many tax evaders to return to the fold of honest taxpayers.

The sources point out that even up to now the tax authorities have been lenient with delinquents who came forward voluntarily. No linkage differentials or interest were charged, and arrangements were often made for paying the tax arrears in 12 or even 18 monthly instalments.

Officials in the tax administration, however, are hopeful that the decision will create a new atmosphere and produce results.

Tomorrow, the tax officials are to meet with Justice Ministry lawyers to work out the legal steps required by this watered-down amnesty.

(Leader — Back page)

Dayan sees peace treaty in the offing

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

BONN. — Foreign Minister Moise Dayan said yesterday that, given good will, an Israeli-Arab peace treaty can be signed soon and pave the way for new prosperity in a region where war once reigned.

He held out the vision of a Middle East made fertile and productive by cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Dayan spoke at a dinner given in his honour by the West German government.

"We are ready for every constructive step, as for example the Cairo Conference planned by Egypt," he said.

The impression in Bonn yesterday, at the conclusion of Dayan's first day of talks, was that Israel would be flexible in any forthcoming negotiations with the Arabs.

A high-ranking German official present at the Dayan talks with German leaders said the impression in Bonn is that Israel is ready for considerable concessions in response to the Arab initiative. This official described the long discussions between Chancellor Schmidt and Dayan as extremely friendly and constructive.

Israeli official sources agreed that the talks were conducted in a congenial atmosphere but were reserved about the German response to the Arab initiative.

According to the same Israeli sources, Dayan asked the Germans to provide a list of the German arms.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Hurvitz in Rumania with Begin message for Ceausescu

BUCHAREST. — Yigal Hurvitz, Israeli minister of industry, commerce and tourism, arrived here yesterday, carrying a special message for President Nicolae Ceausescu from Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Officials here insisted that Hurvitz came for "normal business."

Hurvitz told newsmen on his departure from Ben-Gurion Airport that he was going for a week to Bucharest for the annual meeting of the joint Israeli-Rumanian trade commission. The main aim is to strengthen trade ties between the two countries, he said.

He added that he hoped to increase Israel exports to Rumania from \$18.5m. to \$25m. annually, and exports from \$30m. to \$45m.

When asked about the special message, he replied: "I can only say Israel will be happy to attend the Cairo conference and that the cabinet has decided that we must now advance to negotiations on matters of substance. There is no room for meetings for show or for gestures."

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Begin both visited Rumania within the last year, and Ceausescu is known to have helped arrange Sadat's visit to Israel. (AP, Reuters, Hina)

Begin names his negotiating team for Cairo conference

Only Egypt and Israel have so far said unequivocally that they will participate in the Cairo conference, expected to open next week. Jerusalem's positive response to Egypt's invitation was transmitted yesterday through UN envoy Chaim Herzog to his Egyptian counterpart in New York. Premier Begin announced in the

Begin tells the Knesset

Israel doesn't want to split Arab world

By ASHER WALLFISH
and MOSHE KOEN
Post Knesset Reporters

Premier Menachem Begin yesterday made a fervent appeal to Syria, Jordan and Lebanon not to boycott the Cairo conference called by President Anwar Sadat.

In a government statement to the Knesset, Begin said that Israel has no desire to split the Arab world, because it seeks peace with all its neighbours and along all its borders.

"We did not propose a separate peace between Egypt and Israel to President Anwar Sadat," he said.

The premier announced that the government had received, and agreed to accept, the invitation to the Cairo conference. It was sending two senior officials and would dispatch more if need be. The two delegates are the director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, Dr. Eliahu Ben-Elissar, and the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, Meir Rosenne.

Premier Begin read out the letter of invitation from Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan — which had been handed to Israel's United Nations Ambassador Chaim Herzog by his Egyptian counterpart — to the accompaniment of handshakes and friendly greetings. The letter defined the Cairo conference as an "informal" meeting and asked Israel to send its representatives on an agreed date after December 3.

Premier Begin's statement was approved by a vote of 57 to 4 with 29 abstentions. Voting for were the coalition plus Poalei Aguda, the ILP and Flatio Sharon. Voting against were the DFPE. The Alignment abstained, along with the CRM and Shelli.

The Alignment did not co-sponsor the coalition motion but tabled one of its own calling for territorial compromise in so many words. The abstainers on this motion caused a ripple when they proved to include four DMC men: Amnon Rubinstein, Mordechai Wilshubski, Shmuel Toledano and Zeidan Atshe.

Commenting on President Sadat's speech in Cairo on Saturday, Begin said there were parts which Israel welcomed and other parts which it did not accept.

Had he decided to debate with President Sadat about these parts, Begin said, he would take up the history of the Yom Kippur War, particularly its beginning and its end.

He would also point out that at least 113 MKs in the House did not accept the call to return to the 1967 borders, or the demand for a Palestinian state and the redrawing of Jerusalem. But he had made up his mind to waive the polemics since the main thing was the future, Begin said. The crux was the talks which would bring peace to Israel and all its neighbours.

He appealed to all Knesset members to steer clear of "concessionism," coming a Hebrew term for the occasion. He urged them not to vie with each other to prove who wanted peace most: "We all want peace."

The premier reviewed the developments leading up to the Sadat visit and the invitation to Cairo. He dwelt on the respect for the Sabbath shown by President Sadat, and later by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. If Israel respected its Sabbath, all Israel would follow suit, he said. He also denounced a black skullcap read from the Ten Commandments about keeping the Sabbath day holy. This provoked some interruptions from the Alignment benches.

President Sadat's visit meant "two great days for Israel," he said. Never before in history had the leader of a nation at war with another been received by the foe with such dignity, affection and warmth, he said. He described President Sadat's coming as "a gesture" and the reception he received as "a gesture" — perhaps in answer to those in Israel and abroad who wondered why Israel had made no gestures to the Egyptian leader.

Describing the atmosphere of the talks here in colourful phrases, Begin said that "the greatest achievement in our talks was that we both decided no more wars."

Herzog did not make himself available to Israeli newsmen yesterday, but his spokesman gave the following details:

The two envoys held their first meeting on Sunday, at the initiative of the Egyptian ambassador, at the home of a "mutual friend" in Manhattan. The identity of the friend was not disclosed.

Meguid delivered an invitation addressed to Foreign Minister Dayan and signed by Egypt's acting foreign minister. After touching on political issues, the talk became more informal and the two envoys discovered mutual friends both in New York and in Egypt where Herzog's wife, Ora, was raised.

The two men agreed to maintain direct contact and exchanged phone numbers.

Herzog made use of the number following morning when he dialled Meguid directly to fix a meeting at UN headquarters to hand over Israel's response. The letter, naming

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

never questioned the seriousness of President Sadat's declaration and he never questioned Israel's declaration. Begin said, "despite the doubts." He did not specify who these doubts were.

Begin devoted special exhortation to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which he described as the "vilest organization in human history save the Nazis." He accused the PLO of threatening President Sadat's life and of provoking storms in the Middle East.

In his reply, Begin said he had got 14 personal messages from President Jimmy Carter since he visited Washington — perhaps an unprecedented number for any prime minister in any country.

He said this to remind Alignment leaders of their pre-election warnings that "nobody would want to talk to a Likud government."

(Debate — Page 2)

Knesset that his top aide, Eli Ben-Elissar, and Foreign Ministry legal adviser Meir Rosenne will comprise the Israeli negotiating team. Jordan, meanwhile, effectively turned down the invitation; and the U.S. said it could attend the Cairo talks even if the Soviets declined.

Syria softens its stand

Jordan rejects Sadat's invitation to Cairo

By ANAN SAFADI
Post Middle East Editor

Jordan last night effectively turned down an Egyptian invitation calling on all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, including Israel and the two superpowers, to meet in Cairo next weekend. But the Jordanians also turned down a Libyan invitation for a summit conference designed to protest Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem and his subsequent plans to summon the Cairo preparatory peace conference.

Jordan's reaction to both invitations came in two statements which observers viewed as masterpieces of fence-sitting. While obviously counting on Syria's declared boycott, Jordan said in the first statement that it would go to Cairo provided all Arab parties to the Middle East conflict went there. The second statement said Jordan would participate in the Libyan conference

if all Arab countries took part. The Jordanian position was believed to have been coordinated closely with Saudi Arabia, which appears to have been disappointed both by Sadat's independent and dramatic moves and by the radical Arab outcry against him.

At the moment, Egypt and Israel seem to be the only two countries likely to take part in the Cairo meeting, which Sadat called to prepare for the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

An Egyptian government spokesman said last night that the proposed conference would not be tied to a fixed agenda or procedure. He explained that this would allow for maximum flexibility.

In a speech broadcast over Amman TV and radio, King Hussein last night urged Arab leaders to move quickly to contain the inter-Arab rifts stemming from President Sadat's recent steps.

The Jordanian monarch used critical words for what he described as the stunning individualistic actions of Sadat, but at the same time he lashed out against emotional Arab outcries denouncing the Egyptian leader.

Hussein said he could understand Sadat's motives, noting that the Egyptian leader's inclination to act independently reflected the painful realities within the Arab world thanks to the lack of coordination.

Reservations about Sadat's policies should not turn into a barrier between the Arabs and Egypt, Hussein warned. He rejected radical Arab charges of treason against Sadat for having gone to Jerusalem last week. Hussein said that Sadat had transmitted the Arab position to Israel with courage and sincerity and that Arab leaders have to face the new situation emanating from the Egyptian leader's unprecedented trip to Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, Syrian President Hafez Assad yesterday softened his country's attacks on President Sadat, stressing there was no rupture between Damascus and Cairo. "There are disagreements on methods and perhaps certain actions...but there can be no divorce between two brother Arab countries," Assad told a news conference, parts of which were broadcast by Damascus Radio.

The Syrian leader nevertheless emphasized his reservations over Sadat's latest Middle East moves, saying that these were obstructing peace efforts and freezing the Geneva conference.

The fact that Syria was mellowing its attacks on Sadat was credited to French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who yesterday wound up a three-day visit to Damascus.

Diplomats in Damascus were quoted as saying that yesterday's pronouncements by Jordan and Syria could signal a possible break in Arab fragmentation over the Egyptian leader's controversial rapprochement with Israel and possible regrouping of Syria and Jordan with Egypt — in Geneva rather than in Cairo.

Herzog meets with Egypt's UN envoy

By MALKA RABINOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Israeli and Egyptian ambassadors to the UN met for the second time in two days yesterday as Chaim Herzog formally conveyed to Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid Israel's acceptance of President Sadat's invitation to Cairo.

More than the letter, whose substance had been announced earlier by Israel, it was the fact of the direct encounter which marked a breakthrough awaited over the past week following President Sadat's visit to Israel.

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(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

U.S. studies invitation to Cairo

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. expects to decide shortly if and how to participate in the Cairo conference. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said here yesterday.

The Cairo conference was the subject of a lengthy talk between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin. The U.S. Hodding Carter said in response to questions, believes it can attend the Cairo conference even if its co-chairman for the Geneva conference, the Soviet Union, declines to take part in the preparatory talks in Cairo.

"We have to work together with the Soviets on reconvening the Geneva conference," the spokesman said, "but we do not have to have their agreement on anything that takes place prior to Geneva — for example, the proposed Cairo meeting."

Describing the Cairo meeting as a "useful exercise" even if only Israel and Egypt take part in it, the spokesman left open the question of American participation.

The invitation from Egypt, he said, was received and is now under "active consideration."

Carter informed Washington as far back as Wednesday of its intentions to propose the conference, but only on Friday night it disclosed President Sadat would go public with his proposal in his speech on Saturday before the Egyptian parliament.

In an apparent shift, the administration toned down its insistence on a comprehensive settlement.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Victor Louis: Moscow to follow Arab majority

Soviet journalist Victor Louis said yesterday that the USSR would support the decision of the majority of the Arab world regarding the Sadat-Begin peace initiative.

Speaking by telephone from Moscow to an Israeli Radio reporter, Louis said that if this initiative helped to reconvene the Geneva conference, it would win Moscow's appreciation.

The Soviet Union has already made clear its position that Geneva constitutes the best way of settling the Middle East conflict, Louis added.

(Soviet leaders are currently holding talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam, who arrived in Moscow yesterday.)

Katzir in Costa Rica

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

President Ephraim Katzir arrived yesterday in San Jose, Costa Rica, on the second leg of a three-nation Latin American tour. He was greeted by Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber Quirós, members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps and leaders of the Jewish community.

The visit followed a six-day stay in Mexico concluded with a joint communique issued by Katzir and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. It called for increased cooperation between the two countries.

The communique did not go into details of the topics covered during talks this week, but these were expected to have included Mexican oil supplies to Israel.

The communique said the two presidents agreed to set up a joint commission on economic and technological cooperation which will have its first meeting early next year.

Katzir also invited Lopez Portillo to visit Israel, and the Mexican leader accepted, the communique said. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

TOURISTS AND SADAT

A limited number of copies of The Jerusalem Post of Sunday, Nov. 20th and Monday, Nov. 21st with photos, news and features of the visit of President Sadat are available for tourists from the bookshop in most of the leading hotels. It can also be purchased from the offices of The Jerusalem Post in Jerusalem, in Romea or 6 Rehov Aristobulus, in Tel Aviv at 11 Rehov Carlebach and in Haifa at 34 Rehov Herzl, Hader Hacarmel.

Rhodesia claims raids led 1,200 guerrillas

URU. — The Rhodesian sent official acknowledgment yesterday that its air forces have attacked camps in Mozambique and killed at least 1,200 black guerrillas.

A military command statement said key bases used by Rhodesian rebels were destroyed.

It had refused comment on press reports detailing its move into Mozambique to the Rhodesia.

It was backed by air support as at one point in several raids 220 km. inside Mozambique according to the military communiqué, released here yesterday afternoon, was the "final confirmation of the raids."

It was noted that if 1,200 guerrillas have been slain in the which began last Wednesday of Robert Mugabe's known as African National Union and there have been wiped out.

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including weapons, vehicles, ammunition, fuel, buildings and documents destroyed.

It said the Rhodesians had lost one soldier killed and eight wounded.

The operation was the biggest reported in Rhodesia's five-year war against the guerrillas. It included planes, helicopter gunships and ground troops.

Combined Operations Minister Roger Hawkins said in a statement that Rhodesia had been aware for some time of a buildup of guerrillas at Zanla base camps in Mozambique.

"It was also clear that terrorist incursions from Mozambique into Rhodesia were increasing and that as usual the attacks were being directed mainly at black civilians in the tribal trust areas," he said.

In Lusaka, Zambia, Rhodesian news outlet Rhodesian News yesterday rejected Rhodesia's internal settlement plans and said its Patriotic Front would wage a guerrilla war against any black government installed by the white regime.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith last week said Anglo-American settlement proposals were a waste of time and said he would seek an internal settlement with moderate black leaders, based on adult suffrage. (Reuters, UPI)

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Heavy share selling on Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The share market suffered a sharp reversal yesterday. In many instances buyers could only be found at levels 10 per cent lower than when the market opened.

According to Yosef Nitzani, deputy general manager of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, yesterday's sell-off differed from other sharp drops in the recent past in that it followed a week of a falling market.

"Severe one-day falls have usually come on the heels of strong rises," Nitzani explained.

Security analysts and members of the banking community are split as to the future course of the market. Some feel that yesterday's action was part of a price correction whereby the share market, oil prices at a lower level. Less optimistic observers suggest that the market may still have some difficult days ahead.

Underlying yesterday's develop-

ment is a spate of rumours which have been flatly denied by Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich. These rumours relate to the levying of a capital gains tax on securities transactions and the replacement of the present currency.

Another factor is the recent tendency on the part of investment advisers to recommend a switch from shares to index-linked bonds and foreign currency. Yesterday the index-linked bond market showed gains which in some instances came up to 3 per cent.

Yesterday's trading turnover of just over IL72 million indicates that though the selling was broad and deep it was not of the "panic" variety.

A sharp contrast to the behaviour of the rest of the share market, oil shares were all marked "buyers only." This stems from the announcement of an oil strike at Alma II, the offshore well some 30 km. south of a-Tur. (See stock report, page 9.)

FOR A STRONG ECONOMY

ISRAEL BONDS

CHESTERFIELD
TASTES GREAT
SMOKES MILD

They Satisfy

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy

	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	65	10-22
Golan	29	11-20
Nahariya	29	13-22
Safed	29	13-18
Haifa Port	29	10-22
Tiberias	41	10-21
Nazareth	41	10-21
Afula	62	10-23
Shimon	74	12-18
Tel Aviv	75	14-21
B-G Airport	55	11-23
Jericho	43	10-26
Gaza	60	14-22
Beersheba	57	16-23
Eilat	15	13-27
Tiran Straits	31	17-28

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Canadian Ambassador Edward Lee and the Canadian commercial secretary, Brian Baker, yesterday called on Israel Katz, minister of labour and social affairs.

The ambassador also called on Transport Minister Meir Amit.

The Central Institute for Cultural Relations, Israel-Iberoamerica, Spain and Portugal, on Sunday awarded the Jorge Garcia Granados Prize for 1977 to Dr. Gonzalo Baez-Camargo of Mexico. The ceremony, at Jerusalem's Van Leer Institute, included a talk by Dr. Baez-Camargo on "Mexico-Israel Relations through the Eyes of a Mexican."

Yad Yitzhak Ben-Zvi last night awarded prizes in the name of the late president to Prof. Binyamin Mazar, for his research on the history of the Land of Israel; to Dr. Moshe Eilat, for his research on economic ties among the nations of the Bible during the First Temple Period; to Prof. Mattityahu Mink, for his research on Bar Kochba and the First Revolt, 132-135; and to Dr. Anita Shapira, for her research on Hebrew labour, 1929-1939.

The Israel Lawn Tennis Association on Sunday night gave a reception at the Sheraton Hotel in Tel Aviv for the group of 33 American veteran tennis players visiting Israel under the sponsorship of the U.S. People-to-People sports committee. Association heads Mordechai Mayer and Avram Feiger greeted the guests, and Dr. Burt Smith replied on their behalf.

ARRIVALS

Baron and Baroness Guy de Rothschild and Baron and Baroness Edmond de Rothschild, to participate in the dedication today of a Wizo day-care centre in Neve Ya'akov, Jerusalem.

The UJA Mid-Atlantic Regional Mission, (Communitarian).

150 education jobs available to olim

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A total of 150 supervisory and advisory jobs in the elementary school network have been reserved for new immigrants in the coming year.

The Absorption Ministry and the Civil Service Commission reached an agreement recently to open the new job slots. The World Zionist Organisation's aliyah department has already been notified so that its emissaries abroad can try to attract olim to fill the jobs. Educational supervisors and advisors are reportedly finding much difficulty getting work in the U.S. and Canada.

Gov't to launch energy-saving plan

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — The Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure will introduce a new energy-saving policy within the next few days, starting with large industrial and service enterprises.

This was announced yesterday by Nathan Arad, director of the National Energy Authority, at a day-long meeting of over 150 electrical and production engineers at the Dan Carmel Hotel.

The study day was organized by the Electric Corporation to discuss modern methods of electric power saving in large enterprises. The participants represented both the public and private sectors.

Financial incentives and regulations with legal force will encourage such enterprises to survey their use of energy, to keep a constant check on energy consumption and on the efficiency of their equipment, and to eliminate all waste in heating, lighting and other forms of power consumption.

Golda and sister tour Golan Heights

Jerusalem Post Staff

Former Prime Minister Golda Meir said during a visit to the Golan Heights town of Katzrin yesterday that "peace is a false slogan. There is no truth in it. We must be ready to make territorial compromises, but as to our security there can be no compromises."

Mrs. Meir was accompanied on a tour of the North by her sister, Clara Stern, who is visiting from the U.S. Mrs. Meir took the decision to establish Katzrin during her term as prime minister.

She also said that she does not believe any Israel government would even think of returning the Golan Heights.

Syria okays extending UN mandate

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Syria agreed yesterday to extend for another six months the mandate of the UN peace-keeping force on the Syrian-Israeli frontier.

The Syrian decision was conveyed to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim by Ambassador Mowafik Aliak.

The Security Council is now scheduled to meet tomorrow to approve the renewal of the UNDOF mandate that expires tomorrow.

Hirsh Goodman, Post Military Correspondent, adds:

According to official sources, Syria was expected to renew the mandate for the UN peace-keeping force with as little fanfare as possible, so as not to highlight the apparent incongruity between its attitude to President Sadat's peace ef-

forts and Syria's readiness to continue its de facto non-aggression pact with Israel in the north.

This will be the seventh time that the agreement has been extended by the Security Council since it was signed in May 1974. In the past the Syrians have tended to delay their consent till the last moment. The agreement comes up for re-approval every six months.

It is believed that Syria will agree to the extension because it still has more than 30,000 men and considerable mechanized forces in Lebanon, and thus is not eager to risk instability on the Golan Heights as well. Observers also point out that the conflict was to break out in the North now, Egypt's (and possibly Jordan's) participation would be far from assured — a fact which has further weakened Syria's position.

visit were possible only because the Israeli electorate had voted as it had last May 17.

Benyamin Halevi, chairman of the Democratic Movement for Change faction, praised Begin for the statesmanship and leadership he displayed in paving, together with Sadat, the beginning of the road to direct negotiations with the Arab states towards a full contractual peace with them. He warned that excessive territorial concessions by Israel could endanger our security and future; but on the other hand, the collapse of the Cairo and/or Geneva talks could cause us grave political damage.

Haim Druckman (National Religious Party), like the Orthodox MKs who followed him, opened by praising Begin for his words about the sanctity of the Sabbath. He warned against the "hysteria of concessions" that had already seized some, including MKs.

Avraham Katz (Likud-Liberal) called on his colleagues to stop competing with each other in making concessions and to give themselves for the difficult give-and-take in store.

Dr. Talim, head of the "Alignment's Mapai" faction, said the settlements now being established in the West Bank were "a very grave injustice" to the negotiations process. It was true, Talim said, that there was an almost total consensus in the Knesset — as Begin often says — against return to the pre-1967 borders and against a Palestinian Arab state in the West Bank.

Shmuel Toledano (DMC) criticized the principles preached by Israeli experts on the Arab world whereby the dispute with Israel was both permanent and rooted in religion, and that the Arabs understood only the language of force.

Haim Zaslak (Alignment-Labour) said it was time for Begin to dwell on the "noes" of the national consensus. It was time that he began concentrating on the "yeses." Both sides have to liberate themselves from the declared positions, he urged.

Michael Dalksel (Likud) said Sadat's visit became possible because of the Likud's insistence on direct negotiations, because of the government's political approach, and because of the political groundwork it had carried out.

Eban sees consensus for massive withdrawal

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Former foreign minister Abba Eban said on Sunday a consensus existed in Israel for "massive withdrawals" from territories in the context of a peace settlement.

"But we can't simply restore the 1967 map, which erupted in flames," Eban told "Meet the Press" interviewers on NBC-TV.

"I would hope that the Israel government would say 'everything (is negotiable) and we would really and seriously mean everything and we would exclude nothing,'" he said.

Eban said he agreed with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that the time had come for soul-searching and decisions.

Peres: No national unity gov't but Labour will back Likud peace moves

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres yesterday rejected the idea of Labour joining the Likud in a national unity government.

He told a questioner at the monthly meeting of the Jerusalem Economic Club at the President Hotel, "For Labour to enter the government would be blatant disregard for the voter, who made it clear in last May's elections that he wants us to be outside this time."

Nevertheless, Peres asserted, the party will back the Likud's peace initiatives.

Israel's three greatest challenges at this moment are immigration, development of Jerusalem and persuading West Bankers and Gazans to free themselves of PLO influence, Peres said.

"Congratulatory telegrams from Jewish communities abroad on the Sadat visit are very nice," he noted.

"But they do not strengthen Israel's negotiating position. That strength can come only when Jews abroad pack their belongings and immigrate here."

He said Arabs in the administered areas would do well to grasp the present opportunity of coming to a settlement for coexistence with Israel.

"We understand their position, being constantly threatened and harassed by PLO agents. But Israel can never negotiate with a terrorist murder group, so West Bankers and other residents of the administered areas may as well shake off the PLO right now," he stated.

Seven years for heroin pusher

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A drug addict who confessed to selling heroin in Tel Aviv's central bus station between November 1976 and January 1977 was sentenced yesterday to seven years in prison by the District Court here. The man admitted to selling 20-30 doses a day, at IL350 a dose.

In addition to the drug sales, 27-year-old Asher Levi, of 8 Rehov Mekor Haim here, confessed to

several burglaries and to possession of drugs. Judge Aharon Oleker noted that Levi had been continually involved with the law since immigrating to Israel in 1968.

In another drug case, Salah Shaban, 22, of Ramle was sent to prison for three years yesterday for possessing opium for sale. The 19.5 grams of the drug in 35 packets was found in a flat he had in neighbouring Lod.



Mickey Berkowitz, Tel Aviv Maccabi basketball star, yesterday married Shelli Sobol at Tel Aviv's Shivat Zion Synagogue.
(Alexander Susskind)

DAYAN

(Continued from page one)

not to judge Prime Minister Begin by declarations he made as head of the opposition, but rather to evaluate his actions as prime minister.

In an interview granted to German television yesterday afternoon, a confident and aggressive Dayan castigated the EEC countries for attempting to dictate peace terms to the sides in the Middle East conflict rather than lending their support to the process of peace-making.

West Germany meanwhile, urged Israel to show more "flexibility" towards the Arab side in an effort to open up the way toward a Geneva peace conference. The call was made by Economics Minister Count Otto von Lambsdorff in a speech at the dinner.

"We know from Arab politicians that they place special hopes in you," the German official told Dayan.

Lambsdorff was taking the place of Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who is in hospital with a lung infection and circulatory trouble. Genscher reportedly may be confined for months.

Dayan met privately yesterday with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, then lunched with the chancellor and other German and Israeli officials. Schmidt accepted an invitation from Dayan, on behalf of Prime Minister Begin, to come to Israel, probably next year.

In his dinner speech, Lambsdorff stressed Israel's right to exist in secure and recognized borders, but he also called for realization of the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" — including the right of self-determination.

Dayan also hinted yesterday that some Arab countries may offer, except President Sadat's invitation, to participate in the Cairo talks.

Dayan was replying to reporters' questions at the Bonn military airport. Asked whether the discussions in Cairo would take place if none of the Arab countries accepted Sadat's invitation, Dayan said: "I think you are not right about your assumption regarding the other Arab countries."

He added that he himself would not be going to the Egyptian capital, as the invitation is for lower-ranking Foreign Ministry officials.

In reply to a question about Israeli settlements in the territories, Dayan stated that settlements "will not decide boundaries. In the event of a peace agreement, those settlements which might find themselves on the other side of the border line shall be removed."

In an address he delivered at a dinner given in his honour by the German hosts, Dayan expressed concern about neo-Nazi nostalgia among German youth and called for cooperation between the two countries in suppressing German terror.

HERZOG

(Continued from page one)

Israel's two representatives at the Cairo meeting, was signed by Premier Begin as acting foreign minister during Dayan's absence abroad. It was addressed to Egypt's acting foreign minister.

A beaming Herzog gave no hint of the meeting that had taken place when he received guests in a reception on Sunday night at his home for Yoram Ronen, outgoing correspondent for Israel Radio, and Dan Shilon, his successor.

Sunday afternoon's encounter marked the first breach in the wall of silence maintained by Arab delegates towards Israeli diplomats at the UN.

Seeking to ease into a still unfamiliar situation, the two ambassadors avoided the public lounges at the UN yesterday, disappearing to newsmen and photographers who had been hoping to record a symbolic handshake.

Herzog left in the afternoon for a speaking engagement in Washington, his spokesman said.

Observers said it was too early to tell whether encounters with delegates of other Arab states would follow.

Amidst the uncertainty over the events in the Middle East, the anti-Israel momentum of the UN machinery continued unabated.

Jewels safe and sound

TEL AVIV. — The IL900,000 worth of jewelry which was reported stolen from an Italian tourist in Tel Aviv's Sheraton Hotel on Saturday has been lying safely in the hotel's safe, a Sheraton official told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The official said that the tourist, Mrs. Dodi Glorno, after complaining to the police that the jewels had vanished from her hotel room, suddenly remembered that she had locked them in the Sheraton's safety deposit box.

WZO decides someone must stay home to mind the st

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The simultaneous absence from Israel of a World Zionist Organisation department chairman and his director-general will be precluded in the future — except under "unusual circumstances" by a new WZO code of regulations that was approved by the Zionist Executive yesterday.

WZO Executive chairman Yosef Almog, who also serves as co-chairman of the aliyah department, recently was in the U.S. at the same time that Uzi Narkiss, the department's director-general, was abroad.

(Almog is scheduled to be released from a Rochester, New York, hospital today after three-weeks confinement for an undisclosed il-

ness. He will return to next week after pre-meetings of the Jewish Executive and the Unit Appeal in New York City.

In addition, Reuven director-general of the Hehalutz Department, who abroad on business while Bar-On, his department continues to be on a month stay to encourage establishment of aliyah desk.

Under a different regulation sent abroad it must be "reasonably" in the language of the co-emissary committee, but be "more flexible" if the question has special importance, such as Hebrew for which proficiency is tongue is not crucial.

Israeli pilot still critical after plane crash in U.S.

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Yohanan Levanon, a former Israel Air Force pilot, was still in critical condition yesterday at the Burnall County Medical Centre's burn unit at Albuquerque, New Mexico, following last Friday's crash of the plane he was flying.

Almog, hospitalized at the centre is Gavriel Rosenholz, 28, of Ra'anana, reported in fair to serious condition. Rosenholz' wife, Osmat, 22, was killed in the accident.

David Keren, 27, of Haifa, suffered lesser burns to his arms and legs in the crash and is hospitalized at the Guadalupe Hospital on the Texas-N.M. border. He said over the telephone that he feels fine.

Keren and Rosenholz are in Dallas, to train with the E-Systems

electronics company. Le works at E-Systems.

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Ben-Elissar and Rosen

(Continued from page one)

parative inexperience in international diplomacy. These critics also seemed troubled by his known hard-line political views. (Ben-Elissar has always been a staunch Herut follower.)

Some prominent Labour Party members saw the appointment as a snub to the Foreign Ministry which, they argued, was normally expected to supply a diplomat to lead a delegation of this kind. As such, these Labourites added, the appointment attests to Foreign Minister Dayan's weakness in the Begin cabinet.

But even the critics acknowledged that Ben-Elissar could be counted on to handle himself with dignity and aplomb. Tall and always meticulously groomed and carefully dressed, Ben-Elissar, 46, is known for his ready smile and quick wit that have already won him many friends and admirers during his six months as the country's No. 1 civil servant.

His most notable success was as host 10 days ago, to the advance party of top Egyptian officials who came to prepare President Sadat's visit here. Together with Foreign Ministry Director-General Ephraim Eylon, he was able to establish an immediate rapport with the guests — and to strike the tone of warm hospitality which became the keynote of the entire visit.

A child refugee from Nazi Europe — where many of his family perished — Ben-Elissar went to high school in Tel Aviv and to university in Paris, where he took an M.A. at the Sorbonne's Institute for Jewish Studies. During the fifties and early sixties he was an agent of the Mossad, Israel's secret service, quitting in 1965 to pursue doctoral studies at the University of Geneva.

His book on Nazi foreign policy, with particular reference to the Jewish question between 1933 and 1939, is about to be translated into Hebrew from the original French.

After two years in journalism, representing the French paper "L'Aurore" in Israel, Ben-Elissar became, in 1971, director of Herut's information department. It was in this role that he, under Ezer Weizman, planned the strategy of the electoral campaign that brought Begin to power this year. His appointment as director-general of the Prime Minister's Office was one of Begin's first.

His personal and political loyalty to Begin is profound and unwavering, and he is unabashedly

adulatory when talking premier, who has been his mentor throughout his ad-

There was no political or the appointment of Foreign legal adviser Meir Ro-

Israel's second delega- politically unidentified and ally acknowledged as an ist and as the man perhap- tunately familiar with the post-Yom Kippur War MI diplomacy.

Dr. Roseme, 46, was a member of the Israeli delegation to a lived Geneva confer- December 1973. He sub- took part in the disengag- with Egypt at Kilometer January 1974, and in the d- ment talks with Syria a later that year.

In August 1975 he was Washington, with the then general of the Prime Mini- five, Mordechai Gafni, to first draft of the lar "memorandum of agr- which accompanied the Agreement with Egypt of S- that year.

In the wake of that ag- Roseme took part in a t- Egypt at Geneva over the "peace" and later partic- the Israel-Egypt "joint com- which convened in the Sin- zone under the terms of the

Most recently, Roseme Foreign Minister Moshe E- the protracted talks w- leaders in New York in Oc- the "working paper" w- down procedure for the rec- Geneva conference.

University loc- well as a diplomat, Roseme long hours over draft documents. He was a ke- together with Attorney- Aharon Barak, in prepar- "draft peace treaties". Premier Begin submitted Arab states through Washir

Coincidentally, Roseme E- Elissar are fast friends, studied together at the S- and both having worked p- during that period at the L-assy in Paris.

The two young Israeli- graduated from the In- d'Etudes Politiques only a sh- tral actor in the current drama — *Buras Ghak, Egy- ing foreign minister and t- who feared the intentions Cairo conference.*

U.S. STUDIES INVITATION

(Continued from page one)

ment reached at Geneva. It termed any direct contacts between the parties as useful and helpful as long as they lead to a final, comprehensive peace settlement. But for the first time in many months the ad-

administration allowed that a comprehensive settlement could be reached in stages such as the Sinai II agreement of September 1975.

"There are many parts to the process," Hoddling Carter said. "We continue to believe that the end goal is a comprehensive settlement and we would (welcome) any peace that is still on that path."

Although the administration continues to hope for the reconvening of the Geneva conference by the end of the year, there are now "clear problems" in meeting that deadline, Hoddling Carter said. He declined to elaborate on what these problems might be except to point out the date, which makes it quite difficult to make it to Geneva by the end of next month.

Asked if the Syrian attitude was

one of the problems, he said not have a comment on the position.

The State Department was reluctant to criticize the pronouncements on Sadat's visit, although it was of administration was not happy them. It merely restated view that the Soviet Union tain responsibilities and hoped it would carry those on appropriate manner.

Meanwhile, the "Wash Post" yesterday urged Pr- Carter to go to the Cairo con-

The paper said: "There is tain smallness to th- administration's response to th- sequence. The President him- think, ought to personally s- it."

The "Post" said that wh- U.S. Government obvi- favoured the Cairo meeting, i- tant response suggested it- enthusiastic about initiatives were not its own.

Seaman being prosecuted for attack outside Is

HAIFA (Itim). — Attorney-General Aharon Barak has agreed to prosecute Basim Moshe Levi for attacking another seaman on board a Zim ship outside of Israeli waters.

The case will be heard beginn- day in Magistrate's Court her- Levi allegedly attacked ano- ficer on the deck of the Gold- which was sailing under a L- flag and was docked at a D- South Africa, last May.

In deep sorrow, I announce the death of my wife

RUTH EISELSBERG ז"ל
nee Von Springer

The funeral will leave today, Tuesday, November 29, 1977, at 1 p.m., from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour for the Mount of Olives Cemetery.

Karl Eiselsberg

We regret to announce the death of our beloved

PINHAS YUDKISS

The funeral will leave from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour today, Tuesday, November 29, at 12 noon, for the Mount of Olives Cemetery.

Wife, Hedda Yudkiss
Daughter, Ruth Rotem
Son-in-Law, Benjamin Rotem
and granddaughters
The Bondi and Ben-Tov Families

In great sorrow we announce the death of our dear

CILLY HAAS ז"ל

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, November 29, at the Herzliya Cemetery. We will meet at 32 Rehov Shalva, Herzliya Pituah, at 2.30 p.m.

Husband: Julian Haas
Sons: Ami
Grandson, and the whole family

We wish to express our thanks to all our friends and acquaintances who offered condolences, sent cables or wreaths, or attended the funeral rites of our beloved husband, father and brother

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The Council for a Beautiful Israel

We apologize for the fact that in Sunday's advertisement announced photographic contest, the name of Council was given in incorrect form

هذا من الأصل

Educational copter assembled here

By D. LENNON
Jerusalem Post Staff

The assembly of the first educational copter in Israel is under way at the end of the month, according to a spokesman of the Ministry of Education. The copter, a light aircraft originally designed by the U.S. for the military, is being adapted for use in the Ministry of Education's program to provide flight training for young people. The copter is being assembled at the plant of Heralia, a company which has been licensed to produce the copter in Israel. The copter is being assembled at the plant of Heralia, a company which has been licensed to produce the copter in Israel. The copter is being assembled at the plant of Heralia, a company which has been licensed to produce the copter in Israel.

The plane has been flying for years with an experimental licence, which means it can only be used for private purposes. In South Africa it has a general licence, which enables it to be operated for every purpose except commercial.

"We are now surveying all the possibilities with the European countries to meet their requirements and adapt the machine so that it can be sold and licensed in all European countries," Tausig explained. He noted that one of the selling points of the Scorpion in Europe will be that it is U.S. designed and adapted by Israeli aviation technology.

The second problem is the European Common Market boycott on South African products. Tausig is hopeful that the combination of U.S. design and Israeli assembly and improvements will lessen the concern about the South African involvement in the finished product.

It is not yet certain how much the Scorpion will cost, but Tausig does not expect it to exceed \$40,000. This price is well within range of the European middle class. There is a demand in Europe, and some of the East countries for such a small helicopter. This is an opportunity for Israel to get into the market with a product which will benefit from the name which Israel is already building as a producer of aircraft, Tausig explained.

gives IL5m. to train al social workers

Jerusalem Post Staff

The American Jewish Social Service Association has announced that it will contribute IL5 million to the training of social workers in Israel. The contribution will be used to support the training of social workers in the field of mental health. The contribution will be used to support the training of social workers in the field of mental health. The contribution will be used to support the training of social workers in the field of mental health.

Ministry will take over the entire cost.

Hospital social workers look into the social and family background of the patients, if necessary prepare them and their families for hospital admission or discharge from hospital, pilot them through the period of convalescence, refer them to medical services that can replace extended hospitalization, and to social services to relieve the stress and upset of long illness, especially if the patient is a breadwinner.

The social workers also get some training in the medical aspects of illness and work in close cooperation with the doctors and nurses. One benefit of such work is that at times it can substitute ambulatory or home treatment for confinement in a hospital, which today costs IL600 a day.

Shield claims: inogens in dairy products

By Y. HERSH
Jerusalem Post Staff

Milk and milk products contain pesticides, according to a report by the Consumer Shield. The report states that the pesticides are found in milk and milk products. The report states that the pesticides are found in milk and milk products. The report states that the pesticides are found in milk and milk products.

be carcinogenic (cancer causing). Most samples contained three such carcinogenic residues.

Dr. Westin added that Israeli law permits the presence in milk of 19 different pesticide residues. At least five of these are carcinogenic, and at least six are proven mutagens.

Consumer Shield called on the public to avoid local milk and milk products as much as possible. Substitutes may be found, even for feeding babies, the organization spokesman said.

Consumer Shield also appealed to the public to launch a letter-writing campaign of protest to the Ministry of Health — with carbon copies to Consumer Shield.

Among the pesticides permitted to be present in milk here, Dr. Westin said, are DDT and Dieldrin — which, he claims, interact in such a way as to increase their carcinogenicity.

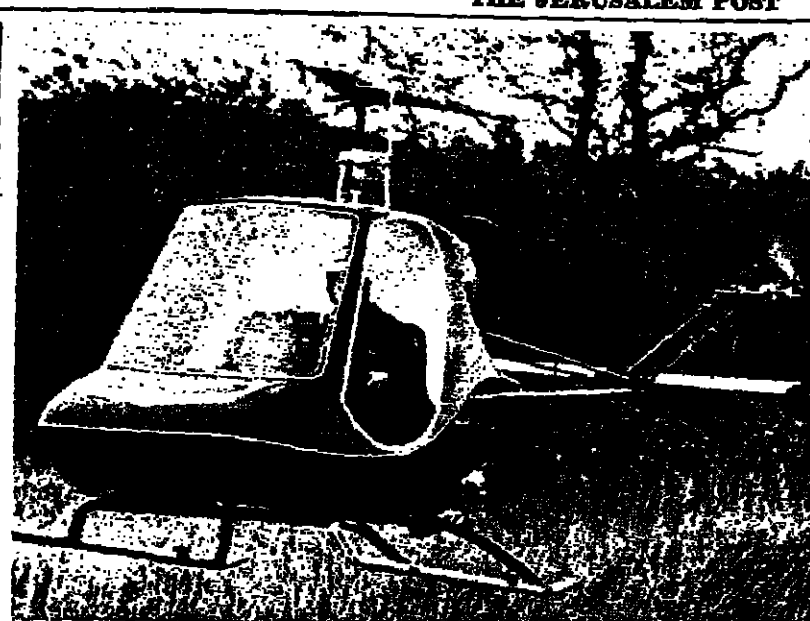
He said that Alpha-BHC, Beta-BHC and Gamma Lindane are also found in milk samples here. He suggested that their source may be the pesticide Hexalon, which is often sprayed in barns and even on the cows themselves.

At the same time, Dr. Westin stressed, "as a consumer, it doesn't really concern me what the source of the pesticides in milk is. I don't want to find pesticides in my milk."

Pesticide residues accumulate in the body, according to Dr. Westin, and they are apt to have a greater effect on babies and children than on adults.

Many of the pesticide compounds found in dairy products here have been excluded from general use for some time in other countries because of their carcinogenic and mutagenic properties, Dr. Westin said.

Regarding DDT, which the U.S. banned 10 years ago, Dr. Westin said international surveys have shown that only in India do DDT levels in the body tissues of local citizens ex-



The Scorpion 133 ultra-light weight helicopter.

Social worker charged with cheating poor

HAIFA (Him). — Former Kiryat Ata social worker Susanna Rosenfeld, 44, was charged here yesterday with stealing more than IL10,000 in payments intended for welfare cases.

The prosecution told the Magistrate's Court here that the thefts took place between 1973 and 1976, when her employment ended. It said she reported that 10 cheques, totalling IL289, had failed to reach their recipients, and that she had asked the Kiryat Ata office to issue new ones.

In fact, the prosecution charges, she cashed the missing cheques herself.

She is also charged with having forged Kiryat Ata municipal cheques intended for welfare cases, in the amount of IL4,515.

Labour contributions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Hundreds of Labour Party members have so far contributed IL2,000 each to the party fund, according to an official party announcement.

The contributions, to cover the party's IL50m. of debts, were raised among Labour's Knesset members, members of the Histadrut Central Committee, mayors and heads of labour councils, former finance minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz reported.

Begin and Sadat for Nobel Prize

The candidacies of Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize have been recommended by a group of Israeli scientists and cultural workers.

In their proposal, the Israelis declare that peace in the Middle East is possible because of Sadat's courageous action and the high-principled and flexible policy pursued by the Israeli government, headed by Begin.

The signers are: Prof. B. Aknin, Prof. J. Ben-David, Prof. J. Zemtsov, Prof. S. Talmon, Prof. E. Schweid, Prof. S. Morag, Prof. W. Moskovich, Prof. M. Frenkin, Prof. Z. Baron, Prof. P. Manor, Prof. M. Sarnat, Prof. C. Tapiero, Prof. S. Tsafir, Dr. I. Kas, Dr. A. Kovari, Dr. B. Tukan, Dr. V. Dogmarova, writer P. Dektor, Dr. H. Speter, Dr. E. Richter, Prof. I. Yakhol.

FOUR was poured into the water tank of a resident of East Jerusalem's Ras al Amud quarter on the southern slopes of the Mount of Olives, the resident said in a complaint to the police.

'You cannot believe the strain I was under in Jerusalem' An exhausted Sadat sits in the sun

By THOMAS W. LIEPMAN
Washington Post News Service

ISMAILIA, Egypt — After 10 stirring days in the eye of the Middle East hurricane, President Anwar Sadat is exhausted but apparently serene.

He has retired briefly to his tranquil, handsomely landscaped guest house here on the shore of Lake Timsah, to sit in the sun and take tea and puff his ever-present pipe and watch the stately convoys of ships whisper by on their way through the Suez Canal.

Staff assistants say he is planning to curtail his heavy official schedule and may drop plans to visit Upper Egypt and the Sudan next month.

"Frankly, I am exhausted," Sadat told me as we talked on the terrace of the guest house on Sunday. "You cannot believe how much I am exhausted."

But Sadat's sense of humor is still with him, and he also is invigorated by the sensation he has created and the challenge he has put before himself with his breakthrough in Middle East diplomacy.

"You cannot imagine the emotional and political strain I was under in Jerusalem," he said. "It only began to hit me two days ago. But morally, I am delighted."

Sadat, who will be 59 on Christmas Day, said he felt "age creeping up." But he appeared to be in high spirits as he joked with reporters, posed for pictures and denied that he had kissed Golda Meir. "But I would not be ashamed of it if it were true," he said.

Sadat looks thin. There is a gap between his neck and the collar of his specially tailored blue shirt. And he carried a brass-tipped Oriental walking stick as he emerged to be interviewed.

AN ARAB-JEWISH peace rally and tree-planting will take place at the Neve Shalom Interfaith Village near the Latrun Monastery outside Jerusalem, at 8 p.m. today. Participants will be Raymond Tawil, Ramallah journalist and Palestinian activist, and Ruth Dayan, promoter of Arab-Jewish friendship movements. Arranged transportation departs Jerusalem from the northwest parking lot of Binyanei Ha'Ooma at 2.30 p.m.



President Anwar Sadat during his speech on Saturday to the Egyptian parliament in which he said he would invite all parties to the Middle East conflict to meet in Cairo to make preparations for a peace conference. (AP radiophoto)

viewed by an American television crew. But he laughed when he was asked if he really needed it and said he would put the question "in prison or a concentration camp."

It is one of Sadat's proudest claims that he has ended political "concentration camps" in Egypt.

Security is tight around the presidential compound, but it always is. Sadat said he has never been concerned about threats on his life by extremists opposed to his policies.

That has been going on throughout the seven years of his presidency, he said, recalling with a grin that shortly after he took office, the Americans and the British were saying that he would last only four to six weeks.

Sadat continues to see the Western press with amazing frequency for a Middle Eastern leader. On Sunday

he jokingly objected as a television director dusted powder on his face, saying that "in my village this is for the women." But he apparently feels that the Western, and particularly American, media are an asset to his diplomatic campaign.

This has been a tough year for Sadat, with major food price riots in Cairo and a border war with Libya. But hardly anyone takes him seriously when he says, as he did again Sunday, that the Geneva peace conference he is striving to bring about "will be my last mission. After that I shall be offering my resignation."

He has often talked in the past about retiring, but when his fatigue passes, that kind of talk passes with it.

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And soon even children began to be called "Tnuva children". Healthy, happy youngsters growing up on natures best.

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throughout the country.

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There's a new generation of "Tnuva children" growing up on natures best.

Growing together with Tnuva.



50 years of nature's best.

Hot springs help arthritics

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Nearly two-thirds of arthritic and rheumatic patients who take the cure at the Tiberias and Dead Sea hot springs show improvement, according to papers presented yesterday to the international seminar on the treatment of rheumatic diseases now being held at the Pal Hotel here. Some 150 scientists, mainly doctors, from 18 countries have come to Israel for the seminar, and have been joined by 80 of their local colleagues.

Dr. Yisrael Machtey, head of the rheumatology service at Sharon Hospital in Ashdod, reported on 178 patients suffering from osteoarthritis who stayed for one week in the same hotel at the Dead Sea, eating the same food. Some 83 per cent showed improvement, and only

in 5 per cent of the cases did the mineral waters have a detrimental effect, he said.

Dr. L. Kurland, medical director of the hot springs at Tiberias, reported on a much larger study, involving 4,000 patients suffering from chronic rheumatic conditions.

Forty per cent of them showed marked improvement, he said; another 40 per cent showed some improvement; and only 20 per cent failed to respond to the treatment.

The week-long conference, which will include trips to the two spas, was organized by the rheumatology service of Sharon Hospital, with the collaboration of the Health Resorts Authority, Health Vacation Tours, and the Israel Society for Rehabilitative Medicine and Rheumatology.

Na'amat to discuss status of women

By LIA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The status of women (including problems caused by the marriage laws), the internal organization of Na'amat, and the movement's social and educational work will be among the main topics at the Na'amat convention next week. The 901 delegates will also discuss general political questions ranging from prospects for peace to the dangers of neo-Nazism.

Nava Arad, acting secretary-general of Na'amat, announced the details at a press conference here yesterday.

She said the most important organizational change to be adopted is a cut in the number of Na'amat

departments and a corresponding change in the secretariat.

Non-department heads will be added to the secretariat, including kibbutz and moshav representatives and members of trade unions. A 300-member council and a 151-member central committee will also be elected. Arad is expected to be elected secretary-general.

After the formal opening next Sunday afternoon at the Mann Auditorium, the convention will continue on Monday and Tuesday at the Pal Hotel.

Na'amat, the organization of Jewish women, had a square named in its honour in Jerusalem yesterday. It is on Rehov Strauss, opposite the Histadrut building, and was dedicated by Mayor Teddy Kolek.

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Dissidents warn against Soviet threat at parley

MOSCOW. — The Soviet human rights movement accused the major Western European powers yesterday of failing to take a stand on the issue at the Belgrade Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The Soviet group, set up in 1976 to promote implementation of the 1975 Helsinki human rights accords, said it would be "a catastrophe with consequences for mankind difficult to repair if the West bowed to the Soviet Union in order to save the conference."

In a six-page document prepared for Belgrade, the group said the U.S., the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Belgium had been "sufficiently consistent" in their stand. It praised President Carter for declaring "human rights" all over the world as the moral basis of U.S. policy.

But, it said, "West European powers have not yet taken any consistent position, thus hampering the efforts of those countries which insist upon absolute abidance by the humanitarian provisions of the final act" at Helsinki.

Members of the group cited Britain, France and West Germany. They said leaders of these countries had spoken in defence of human rights at home but so far had remained silent at Belgrade.

Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace prize-winning physicist considered the father of the Soviet human rights movement, told Western correspondents the document had been issued because the conference was "at an important stage of work" leading to a decision on human rights.

Sakharov signed the document along with five members of the Helsinki group and three members of the Christian committee and working group on psychiatric use for political purposes.

Soviet authorities have imprisoned 14 other members of the Helsinki group in a crackdown that began last January.

The dissidents acknowledged that the Soviet response to a debate on human rights would be "to threaten with frustration of the conference under the pretence of interference into its internal affairs." They said they did not believe that the Soviet Union would carry out the threat because the conference "deals greatly with its own interests."

In Rome, meanwhile, the wife, lawyers and friends of Soviet dissident Alexander Ginzburg pleaded yesterday for world pressure to bring about his release from prison before he dies.

"I don't even know if he is still alive," Irina Ginzburg said in a tape-recorded message smuggled to the second international Sakharov hearings.

The four-day hearings were conducted to air human rights violations in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries of Eastern Europe. The final day was dedicated to Ginzburg and others belonging to the Helsinki group.

Lawyers for a founder of the group, Yuri Orlov, and other prominent Soviet dissidents said they would hold parallel trials in London and New York if they were barred from defending their jailed clients in Moscow.



Andrei Sinyavsky, former co-worker of Soviet dissident Alexander Ginzburg, addresses the international Sakharov hearings yesterday in Rome and pleads for world pressure for Ginzburg's release from prison. (AP radiophoto)

U.S. road toll: 460 lives on snowy Thanksgiving

NEW YORK (AP). — A storm that covered portions of the U.S. with up to 35 cm. of snow and left holiday motorists in miles-long traffic jams, plowed eastward on Monday, aiming at the Great Lakes and upper New York State.

More than 460 persons died on U.S. highways and streets during the Thanksgiving holiday period, which ended at midnight local time Sunday.

Before the holiday weekend began, the U.S. National Safety Council had predicted that between 460 and 560

persons would be killed in traffic accidents during the period, which began at 5 p.m., local time, Wednesday.

Motorists in many portions of the eastern U.S. were warned about possibly dangerous driving on mountain roads.

Seven to twelve cm. of snow was expected yesterday in parts of New York State and northwest Pennsylvania.

On Sunday, five people were killed when an airplane crashed into a snow-covered Indiana farm field as the storm was passing.

Theft Inc. : \$150m. a year lifted from U.S. shops

NEW YORK (AP). — A cohesive group of 1,000 South American shoplifters has been taking some \$150 million worth of merchandise from U.S. stores each year, according to "The New York Times."

Fifty of the shoplifters meet each morning at 9 a.m. in a restaurant in upper Manhattan to discuss their plans for the day so they will not work the same streets, the newspaper said.

The shoplifting teams, made up mostly of Chileans, Colombians and Peruvians, can net as much as \$1,000 for each man during their four-hour work day, according to "The Times." In that time, the team can

steal 20 men's suits, say, selling them for \$50 to \$80 apiece.

The goods may be sold immediately or may be shipped elsewhere for sale, according to the newspaper.

The shoplifters operate mainly in city stores and suburban shopping centres in this area, but also plague the Miami, Chicago and Los Angeles areas.

One shoplifter, who is cooperating with the government in exchange for the right to stay in this country legally, was quoted as saying he feels little remorse for his crimes. "We Chileans are not the violent type," he said. "Shoplifting doesn't hurt anybody. The insurance company pays for a store's loss."

Spaniards want minister out after police chief killed

PAMPLONA (AP). — A crowd estimated at 10,000 persons yesterday shouted for the resignation of the interior minister as a result of separatist violence that took the life of the chief of police, in this northern Spanish town on Saturday.

ETA, the Basque guerrilla organization seeking independence for Spain's Basque provinces, claimed responsibility for the fatal shooting of Major Joaquin Irujo.

The killing came as Navarre authorities discussed whether or not to join the neighbouring Basque region made up of Guipuzcoa, Alava and Vizcaya provinces. That region has been the focus of major political violence in Spain during the past 12 years.

ETA has protested a planned royal decree granting the Basque area provisional home rule pending a final decision in the constitution now being written by the parliament.

Shouts asking for resignation of Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa and supporting union with Spain were heard as the demonstrators, carrying Navarre and Spanish flags, paraded in the streets of Pamplona following the funeral.

In claiming responsibility for killing Irujo, ETA said it would continue to attack government police until they have been replaced by native police in the Basque area.

Bomb dismantled at French-Israeli meet

CANNES (Reuters). — Police yesterday dismantled a 400-gm time bomb just 10 minutes before it was due to explode in the toilets of a hall where a Franco-Israeli friendship group was meeting.

Nearly 500 people were in the hall at the time and police said the bomb, made from dynamite linked to a timing device, would certainly have caused casualties had it gone off.

The meeting, of the Franco-Israeli Association, was being addressed by Cannes Mayor Bernard Cornut-Gentil and Israeli consular officials.

Carter will travel abroad after Christmas

CAMP DAVID, Maryland (AP). — President Carter intends to leave after Christmas on a foreign trip, said a spokesman for the White House today.

The trip will last about two weeks and will include stops in the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan.

White House press secretary Jody Powell, who joined Carter and White House lobbyist Frank Moore at the presidential retreat for Thanksgiving, said he didn't know when Carter would officially announce the scaled-down trip and the departure date.

Harar reported both breached and intact

Ethiopians and Somali rebels yesterday were reported still fighting for the ancient walled city of Harar, but there were conflicting reports from Addis Ababa and Mogadishu on the progress of the battle.

Harar, 385 kms. east of Addis Ababa, is one of Ethiopia's last strongholds in the Ogaden desert. Rebels of the Western Somali Liberation Front say they have seized 90 per cent of the region, which they want to annex to Somalia.

Rebel sources in the Somali capital of Mogadishu said the rebels had breached the walls of Harar and battled government soldiers in the streets. They said rebels held hills on three sides overlooking Harar and had encircled a large Ethiopian government force 40 kms. east of the city.

Western diplomats in Addis Ababa, reached by phone from Nairobi, said the Ethiopians had repulsed the attack and were solidly in control of the 1,000-year-old city. "In fact, if anything, fighting around Harar has subsided over the past few days," said one source.

Diplomatic sources in Mogadishu said a force of 800 to 1,000 WSLF

rebels had breached while another force held three sides of the town.

One guerrilla source said the rebels gained control of another side of the city and small part of the city. Meanwhile, east of Harar, a rebel unit of Ethiopian force and reinforcements were said to be in the area.

Backed by tanks and government forces, the rebels at Harar for two months surrounded and launched a two-pronged attack.

In fighting since the rebels took control of more than half of their native Ogaden desert region, Ethiopia and about 100,000 of its total area, who are Moslems, a wrest the territory from government in Addis Ababa to its neighbor Somalia. (AP)

18 new ministers in major reshuffle of Japan's cabinet

TOKYO (Reuters). — Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda yesterday replaced all but three of his 21 cabinet ministers, naming a powerful new team to deal with major trade and economic problems confronting Japan.

The reshuffle was Fukuda's first since becoming Prime Minister 11 months ago after a power struggle within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Fukuda replaced International Trade and Industry Minister Tanaka with Toshio Komoto, 66, and Finance Minister Hideo Bo with Tetsuo Murayama, 62. Both Tanaka and Bo were believed to have gained their place in Fukuda's original cabinet for their support in last year's LDP power struggle.

Finance Minister Murayama is former director of the Finance Ministry's taxation bureau, and Internal Trade and Industry Minister Komoto, a successful businessman who built the Sanko steamship company into one of the world's largest tanker owners, was Minister of International Trade and Industry for two years under Fukuda's predecessor, Takeo Miki.

The economic team further strengthened the position as Director-General of Economic Planning A. of Kichii Miyazawa, who has held the post since 1974 to 1976.

Fukuda also appointed Ushiba, a former ambassador to the U.S., as a minister who is expected to trade with the U.S. and Japan.

The reshuffle was welcomed in top business circles, and shared sharply on the Tokyo change.

The new economic team demands by the U.S. a new Economic Community for Japan, which would reduce the country's trade deficit by the recent rapid yen's value against the dollar. In talks earlier this U.S. sought a wide measure to increase the Japanese car quota in the next few years to go in meeting these

Baader terrorist refuses to appear as trial starts

STUTTGART (Reuters). — Baader-Meinhof terrorist Verena Becker refused to go into court yesterday when her trial for attempted murder started under tight security.

But the court rejected defence pleas that she was unfit to appear and said she was to be brought in, by force if necessary, when the hearing resumed this afternoon.

Becker, 25, a former telephone operator, is one of West Germany's best-known women terrorists. Captured in a gun battle near the Swiss frontier in May, she is charged with six counts of attempted murder.

The defence pleaded yesterday that Becker, shot in the thigh before capture, also had her health damaged by a day-and-night watch kept on her. It was ordered after other Baader-Meinhof terrorists committed suicide at Stammheim Jail here last month.

But a doctor who examined Becker decided she was fit to give evidence. The hearing is expected to last several weeks.

Becker is one of eleven Baader-Meinhof terrorists whose release was demanded two months ago by gangs who kidnapped West German business leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer and hijacked a Lufthansa airliner.

A long-time member of the urban terrorist movement which has harassed West German society for several years, Becker was freed from jail once before in exchange for the life of another kidnap victim, West Berlin politician Peter Lorenz. She was one of five extremists flown to South Yemen and later re-entered West Germany.

Justice officials claim she was involved in the murder of Federal Chief Prosecutor Siegfried Buback in Karlsruhe last April.

Amnesty lists Israel and Syria among countries detaining doctors in prison

LONDON (Reuters). — Amnesty International yesterday named 22 members of the world's medical profession in jail for political reasons, including former Syrian head of state, Nureddin el-Atassi, who is now treating fellow prisoners.

The 22 countries named were Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, East Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Mali, Morocco, Paraguay, Rhodesia, Rumania, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Soviet Union, Uruguay, Vietnam and Yugoslavia.

Amnesty said that Dr. el-Atassi, who is also former secretary-general of the Syrian Ba'ath Party, was arrested following a coup which brought to power Hafez el-Assad in November 1970.

He is being held in a cell holding 20 previous government officials in al-Mezze prison, Damascus, and suffers from chronic diabetes. El-Atassi is reported to be giving medical treatment to his fellow prisoners.

Amnesty, the London-based human rights organisation, alleged that some of the prisoners in 25 countries had been tortured and many had been held for long periods of time, sometimes without trial.

An introduction to the list stated that the majority were arrested because of their political work or membership in political organizations, and it was not implied that they were detained as a direct result of their medical duties, Amnesty said.

Pittsburgh moves to front of AFC's Central Division

NEW YORK (AP). — The Pittsburgh Steelers climbed into first place in the wild four-team battle in the American Football Conference's Central Division while the New York Giants 20-18 and Dallas strengthened their playoff chances with victories on Sunday as the National Football League's regular season rolled into its final month.

Pittsburgh beat the New York Jets 28-20 as Terry Bradshaw threw two touchdown passes and the Steelers' defence intercepted five passes. That raised the Steelers' record to 7-0 and 4 and gave them a one-game lead over the other three AFC central teams — Cleveland, Cincinnati and Houston — with three weeks to go in the season.

Cleveland dropped out of a tie for the lead by losing to the Los Angeles Rams 9-0, while Cincinnati whipped the New York Giants 20-18 and Houston beat the Kansas City Chiefs 34-20, moving into a tie for second place.

The victory by the Rams, 8-3, kept them two games ahead of Atlanta in the National Football Conference's West Division. The Falcons, 6-6, kept their divisional title hopes alive and wild card playoff chances alive by blanketing the Tampa Bay Buccaneers 37-0.

Minnesota, 7-4, moved one game ahead of the Chicago Bears in the NFC Central, beating the Green Bay Packers 13-6. Denver raised its record to 10-1, best in the NFL, with a 27-13 victory over the Baltimore Colts.

Dallas scored a 14-7 triumph over their arch-rivals, the Washington Redskins, and took a two-game lead over St. Louis in the NFC East with a 9-2 record.

In other NFL action, the New England Patriots trimmed the Philadelphia Eagles 14-8, the San Diego Chargers nipped the Seattle Seahawks 30-28 and the San Francisco 49ers edged the New Orleans Saints 20-17.

Camel's hair coat

LONDON (Reuters). — Strapping reflecting waistcoats on camels which stray on to desert highways at night can save them being killed by cars, says Simon Ward, who has helped set up a business trying to export the coats to Arab countries.

"It's an ecological venture," he explained, as reporters were shown a reluctant zoo camel wearing a waistcoat.

Saudi Arabia desalts in a big way

TOKYO (UPI). — Saudi Arabia has ordered what may turn out to be the world's largest desalination plant from Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. of Tokyo, the Japanese firm announced yesterday.

The company said the \$104.2m. facility with a daily capacity of processing 225,000 tons of water will be built in the Red Sea port of Jidda.

Rumanian coal miners say they now fear reprisals

By MICHAEL DOBBS

LUPENI, Rumania. — Over 2,000 troops and security agents are patrolling the Jiu valley region of western Rumania following the country's biggest post-war strike, which involved some 35,000 miners.

During the first visit by Western journalists to the valley since the disturbances at the beginning of August, miners described how they had forced President Nicolae Ceausescu to break off a holiday by taking two of his senior aides hostage. The strikers went back to work only after lengthy negotiations in which the Rumanian leader personally indicated that most of their demands would be met.

Fragmentary details of the three-day strike have been reaching the outside world over the last month. Reports of social unrest are rare in Rumania which, despite its staunchly independent foreign policy, is also considered one of the most repressive of Communist societies. At present there are no Western correspondents based in Bucharest.

Although the authorities have at least temporarily regained control in the valley by a mixture of carrot and stick, Western diplomats believe that the strike was a severe embarrassment for Ceausescu. Coming just a few days before a visit to the Soviet Union, it raised questions about his ability to keep order in his own house and his policy of investment in heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods.

The initial reaction of Rumanian officials was to deny that the strike ever took place; now they refuse to comment.

Miners, however, who asked not to be identified, give the following account: The focal point of the strike was Lupeni, a closely-knit mining community of some 35,000 people housed in a mixture of roughly-built high-rise apartment blocks and single-story terraced houses. At the centre of the town is the mine, covered with soot and grime but emblazoned with red banners reading "Long live the Communist Party of Rumania."

Trouble began on August 1, when miners working underground refused to return to the surface unless a 17-point list of demands was met.

Their grievances included poor working conditions, inadequate food supplies and inefficient management — but the spark which led to the strike was a new pension law under which they were required to work longer for a smaller pension. They were also unhappy at restrictions on their overtime earnings.

On August 2, the strike spread to the entire Jiu Valley — a region dotted by mines employing a total of around 40,000 surface workers and 5,500 miners underground. Informed of events at his holiday home on the Black Sea, Ceausescu sent Deputy Prime Minister Iile Verdeanu, Labour Minister Gheorghe Panu, and Mining Minister Constantin Babalau to talk to the strikers.

"In all my life, I have never seen such a scene," recalled one demonstrator. "The crowd stretched as far as the eye can see. When the ministers arrived, they were seized by the leaders. We took the food that we have to eat and threw it in their faces, saying 'You eat that food!'"

During the two days of the miners' hostage (exactly which two is not clear), the miners demanded to meet with Ceausescu. The President arrived by helicopter on August 5. Accustomed to mass adulation, he was confronted instead by a crowd of angry miners who at first prevented him from speaking with jeers and shouts.

When finally allowed to speak, he adopted a conciliatory tone, criticizing local party officials and mine managers and promising that the pension law would be revised.

At the same time, lorryloads of food were rushed to the area — containing high-quality meat, butter, and other goods usually difficult to get. Party organizers circulated among the miners, telling them that they had won their demands and that nothing further would be gained by continuing their action. And after protracted and heated negotiations, the strike was called off.

Now the euphoria has given way to cynicism and fear.

"For a short time, life improved," says one miner. "The shops were full of food and a new pension scheme was announced which appeared to benefit us. But now the shops are empty again, and we're being made to pay for the strike."

"At the moment, people are afraid," he added. "It is difficult to organize because there are spies everywhere."

Soon after the disturbances, some 2,000 troops moved into the valley. Although they do not carry weapons when walking round town, their very presence is sufficient intimidation. In addition, civilian security men have infiltrated all the mines to break up the miners' independent organization, which was quite separate from the official union.

Nevertheless, worries remain. One Western diplomat is remarking to his Rumanian contacts: "Didn't Marx say so about the miners being the vanguard of the Revolution?"

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Upper Nazareth
General fitters, vehicle mechanics, sewing-machine hands.

Carmiel
General fitters, machine operators, turners, tool sharpeners, airframe mechanics, sewing-machine mechanics, electricians, aircraft electricians.

Haifa
Sewing-machine hands, sewing-machine hands for (a) ready-made clothing (b) tents, knitting-machine "kettle" hands, shoemakers, pressers, cutters for leather, concrete form-work hands.

Tiberias
Turners, general fitters, qualified electricians, sewing-machine hands, accountants, hotel workers.

Pekah Tikva
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Jerusalem
General fitters, milling machine operators, turners, welders, production workers, vehicle mechanics, electricians, sewing-machine hands, printing workers, carpenters, concrete form-work hands, concrete reinforcing iron workers, builders in stone, stonecutters, accountants.

Be'erot
Fitter-welders, maintenance fitters, vehicle mechanics, diesel mechanics, generator mechanics, building electricians.

Yehud
Milling machine operators, airframe mechanics, airframe electricians.

Beer-Sheva
General fitters, pipework hands, accountants (grade also).

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THIRTY YEARS AGO AT THE UN Dui, da, non... abstain'

By FAY DORON

UNITED NATIONS, watch your guard on the Long 1 Railway with unconscious as we jumped from the train to the Flaming Meadows. Thirty years ago today, at about 10 o'clock in the afternoon, we realized what good advice he was giving. We were in too much of a hurry to take it in. The day before had been "Black Friday" and the delegation of the UN Agency that had been negotiating every step of the way to get a resolution on the partition of Palestine had gone into a

black depression. Nothing seemed likely to happen before the meeting reconvened on the following Monday. But suddenly, as we sat watching Katherine Cornell in the lead role of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" on November 29, 1947, we had a feeling that things had unexpectedly changed. Despite the pleas of our companions that we wait until the end of the performance, we left

after the second act and made for Flaming Meadows. We arrived there for the final act of an even greater drama. As we slipped into the press gallery, the count was being taken. "Yes," "No," "Da," "Non," "Dui," "Abstain" and whatever the Chinese is for the relevant decision. Without benefit of pocket calculators in those days, we did feverish mental arithmetic or scribbled on our note pads to see whether the necessary majority had been mustered.

The Palestinians (the Jews, that is) and their Zionist supporters gazed around in a wild surmise. Were the heavens opening? Had the Messiah come in the unlikely form of these solemn delegates to the world forum? Did the Russian really say "Da?" When the result was finally announced and we knew that the United Nations had given the green light to the establishment of a Jewish State, truncated though it might be, smaller than the dream, but something to start with, to get our teeth into, a place to which all our displaced people could come from the camps of Europe, "a small thing but our own," you could hear a second's silence of disbelief — and then the outpouring of emotion. In the corridor outside the assembly hall, Moshe Sharett (then Shertok) was surrounded by his staff. Still bewildered, they were incoherent in their congratulations.

A group of Israelis (of course at that point we didn't know that that's what we were going to call ourselves) piled into a taxi. Everyone began to sing — Sharett, Shazar, Zisling and the others. We sang all the way into Manhattan, pushing our way through the rejoicing, dancing crowds already at the Manhattan Centre where Dr. Weizmann was to speak. A frail, half-blind old man, his testimony had moved even the enemies of Zionism.

How many peaks of emotion can a human being experience in a lifetime? The passing of the UN Partition resolution; the declaration of the State; the capture of Jerusalem; the arrival of Sadat in Israel. Except for the liberation of the Old City, each event was ecstasy against a background of anxiety.

Perhaps only Israelis have experienced four such occasions in three decades.

General Assembly voting sheet showing 33 "yes" votes; 13 and 10 abstentions.

Stepping stones of history

By ESTHER SALOMON

wards evening in a tiny north of Jerusalem. We are round, awaiting news. The settlers who were already in when they left their quarters in Ma'aleh Shalem to the Old City to become "on their own" land, to cultivate it according to the law. And there are, so to "newcomers," young mostly from Germany, who through *Kachshara* (train) and France, determined the ancient command "to and I have given you from a fruit-bearing garden." The middle-aged people are due to the influence of rector of the Hebrew y. Judah Magnes. There en, too. Some have come blessed help of Henrietta ugh Youth Aliya. ting sun makes the arid Judean Desert glow. if Moab, the summit of the from where Moses had he "promised" land, catch ye of the sun of this day, 29, 1947. day that the General of the United Nations the creation of a Jewish "etz Yisrael. ren dance and chant. We feel our hearts skip a beat take up our arms, look now-darkened Judean re the lights of our Arab — Hama, Anata, Shavat

— are winking at us: Are we neighbours? Shall we, Arabs, and Jews, succeed in bringing peace and prosperity to the land we love? How shall we cross this stepping stone of history?

IT IS once more a Friday evening. The last representative of England has left the country. We are expecting our Jewish neighbours to come to us, as their village is more endangered than ours. Who are the "we" this time? Listen. Our women and children were evacuated a few days ago, without our handing over the keys to our houses to Arab neighbours. I refused to go. I carry on, bringing water to clean the milk cans... We had been cut off from Jerusalem for over two months. Our "diet" was a bit one-sided, but the vegetables I had sown provide some fresh food for the constant kitchen. The recently planted salad seedlings look quite promising. There is an eerie stillness. I put back the milk cans, walk home, free my shepherd dog, companion during my hours of guard duty, and we walk through the stillness and darkness eastward. There are no lights winking any more from Hama, Anata or Shavat. But there! A ribbon of light moves towards the main road from Amman towards the bridge over the Jordan: Jordanian armour rolls to

its attack on Jerusalem. It is May 17, 1948, another stepping stone.

THIS TIME we are west of Jerusalem. From about eight kilometres away, comes the sound again of Jordanian guns. They are pounding Jewish Jerusalem. Israel has an army; no longer are there isolated villages fenced off by barbed wire and mines. "We" is a reality. "Kol Yisrael" is on the air, and while night is falling, we settle down in our more or less primitive shelter. I stand outside, look towards Jerusalem, let my eyes wander to the north where the explosions of Jordanian gunfire light up the sky, and then towards a deep darkness in the south-east, under which the Old City of Jerusalem is waiting. And there, a ribbon of lights moves in the south, Israeli armour rolls to free the Old City of Jerusalem. It is June 5, 1967.

ONCE more a convoy of lighted cars is rolling towards Jerusalem. Israeli helicopters are red lights overhead. Israeli soldiers and police guard the main road to Jerusalem, and the "people" of Israel greet Awar Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt. It is a fourth stepping stone, November 19, 1977.

Will it be in truth a first stone, the cornerstone of peace?

With God's help.
Mrs. Salomon is the widow of Karl Salomon, first musical director of the Palestine Broadcasting Service.



The Hasmonean fortress uncovered at Khirbet Kasar.

An eagle's view for the Hasmoneans

By SHAYA SHAPIRO / Jerusalem Post Reporter

PERCHED high on "the King's Mountain," three kilometres south of Neve Ilan in the Judean Hills, the Hasmonean fortress afforded an eagle's view of the surrounding fields. The view stretched west as far as the sea, at a point somewhat south of Jaffa, "the port of the Jews."

Strabo wrote that the Jews were brigands who watched their outlet to the sea from Jerusalem. But you cannot see Jaffa from Jerusalem. The King's Mountain, which Flavius mentions, might have been the Jews' observation post. As for the Jews being brigands... "Well," Prof. Mordechai Gichon shrugs his shoulders, "this depends on your point of view. Drake is a national hero to the English, but he was nothing more than a wily pirate to the Spaniards."

Prof. Gichon's excavating team hit the Hasmonean fortress unexpectedly when they were digging at Khirbet Kasar this past summer. The archaeological division of the Classical Studies Department of Tel Aviv University intended only to investigate the remains of a Roman watch tower. But, two metres under the earth's surface, they found the foundations of a stronghold of imposing dimensions.

The sahlars used for its walls were

large and heavy and were set on bare rock, so no subterranean passage could be dug under them. The walls, some still standing at 1.80m., were 1.60m. at the base, at least 80 cm. at a higher level.

It was not a town or dwelling place, Prof. Gichon says, but obviously an administrative centre for the royal domain below it. It was also a supply depot for those travelling west to the sea, whether civilian or military — there are numerous storage holes near the walls. For the fortress marked the first lap on the main road to the coastal plain.

THERE WERE several ways to get to the plain, Prof. Gichon says. The route of the Ramle-Jerusalem highway was known to the ancients, but it was not, by far, either the best or the most used. Of the four known routes, the one from the King's Mountain to Emmaus was probably the best maintained.

The diggers this summer examined the road. It is generally about five metres wide, though at some places it narrowed to half that width, and at others, was much wider. The road

bed was filled with pebbles and covered by clay; in many places slabs of stone made the going quite easy, even for vehicles.

The road is bordered by curbstones — on the outer side, where it curves into the hillside and on both sides, where it passes through the fields. These curbstones are parallel stone slabs filled with earth or pebbles.

Incidentally, after the road descended to the plain, it turned northwest as does the new highway that the Public Works Department hopes to open this winter.

The Sha'ar Hagai road, Gichon recalls, was used by Judah the Maccabee to outwit the Seleucid generals. When Nicanor and the other generals were taking their soldiers up to the Jerusalem mountains by three roads, Judah and his men went down into the valley and surprised the Greeks from behind. It was the Maccabees' first major victory.

AT EMMAUS, near the Latrun valley, Gichon's team excavated a perfectly preserved Roman bath — one of the few structures of its kind

in the whole Roman world that has remained so completely untouched, Gichon says. It is tentatively dated to the fourth century C.E., "but it was probably constructed 100 years earlier." The bath must have used water from the warm springs which abounded in the area, but later disappeared because of earthquakes.

Emmaus, Prof. Gichon recalls, was renowned for its pure air and the sybaritic way of life of its notables. They were so devout that the priestly clan (the Kohanim) could choose their brides among the maidens of Emmaus without fear of a messianic.

After the destruction of the Temple, Emmaus was the home of the "hows," who did not agree with Yohanan Ben Zakai's acceptance of the defeat. "Not that they could do much at the time," Prof. Gichon sadly observes. "They busied themselves with Cabbalistic study of the scriptures and figuring out the probable date of the redemption."

The digs were made possible under a grant of the Thyssen Foundation of Germany, as well as by contributions from the Jewish community of Montreal and the Jewish National Fund. Members of the Bnei Akiva religious youth movement helped in the dig, as did a group of young German Protestants.

"Can we help you?"



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Concert to honour Benjamin Britten

MUSIC NEWS
Yohanan Boehm

BRITTEN, who died a still be commemorated at concert at the Tel Aviv Saturday night. Works to include his Cello Sonata, his Six Metamorphoses, Holiday Diary, opus 5; rrm of Lullabies, opus 51 by Mira Zakai, alto, xon-Hayman, piano, aran, cello, and Paul oboe, respectively.

IM Duo-Pianists Bracha Alexander Tamir have d from a strenuous nine which took them from the United States, and o via Canada to Scan- d England. Thirty-two 3 days, in climates vary-

ing from two degrees Centigrade to 40, and at altitudes ranging from sea level to over 2,500 metres is not exactly a holiday. But, as everything went off highly successfully, everybody is happy. The record they made for Decca's Mozart's music for two pianos and piano four-hands was so impressive that they were immediately asked to record everything Mozart has written for this medium. And re-engagements are such, that the Duo will be soon on the road (or rather in the air) again to fulfil their commitments.

FOR THE Annual Gala Concert of

the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, which took place last week at Carnegie Hall. Matislav Rostropovich and his National Symphony Orchestra volunteered to participate, as did the Istomin-Stern-Rose Trio. The programme included Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Symphony No. 7 by Dvorak, and the Triple Concerto by Beethoven.

"MUSIC IN EDUCATION" is the theme of the 19th annual seminar which traditionally takes place during Hanukkah. Three sessions each will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 6 at Heichal Shlomo in Jerusalem, and on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Bar-Ilan University, with various aspects of the subjects being discussed by experts in the field.



Joseph Wunsch Lecture — 1977

Professor Philip Handler

President, U.S.A. National Academy of Sciences

will lecture on

Science and Technology —
A Time of Trial

Wednesday, November 30, 1977, 5.00 p.m., lecture hall No. 1
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Operation Neritica: under-water habitat

Story and photo by WEBER BRAUN



Dr. Hans Fricke (left) and Dip. Ing. Gerd Helmers in front of the under-water house (before submersion), which they are soon to complete.

F. Hydrolab, Sealab, Igoland, Subglow, these names in international habitat experiments, have costs millions of dollars. The fact that our Red Sea has magnificent underwater life, we are to have Neritica (indicating the sea above the continental shelf should begin to put the map, even though it is a fraction of other underwater living.

ator of Neritica is Dr. he, a German scientist in animal behaviour, seen a frequent visitor to many years now. He has a Komrad Lorenz, worked at Planck Institute, Iec-Munich University, has the Helms Steinitz Marine of the Hebrew University and has made delightful and educational movies about animal in our coral reefs in the ans is my teacher and my

ject has three aims: to such a complicated operation on a low budget; to try intensive under-water and to put Israel on the der-water habitats. Hans undered over the third aim, lack of cooperation. At Neritica is mainly financed up by Hans himself and ques in the experiment. Wulf E. Koehler (a German and manufacturer of ted under-water equip-Dip. Ing. Gerd Helmers, director and marine of the Galmarine company Ashdod. Additional sups from 15 companies in Germany, Sweden and id, and from the chief f "Sterna" and "Geo" (in exchange for publica-). Israeli support has so very limited. Only where the actual under- is being built, has given ble support. Technical is being given by the rt Diving Centre in Silat rs from England, France, Israel and Switzerland ag with the construction continue on a voluntary

basis during the actual diving operation.

The under-water habitat will be able to accommodate two divers for long periods and a third for shorter stretches. It will increase the potential for under-water research in any scientific discipline in the Gulf of Eilat. Because the running expenses are low it will be accessible to any person interested in under-water research. The station will be operated in full agreement with local authorities, the Israeli Navy, the Nature Reserve Authority and the Helms Steinitz Marine Laboratory of the Hebrew University.

The habitat, which will probably be lowered for the initial stage at a

depth of approximately 10 m. in the vicinity of the Steinitz Laboratory, is constructed of 2mm. steel with a base of 2m. by 2m. and a height of 3.4m. (see photograph) It is divided into two compartments: a dry living room and laboratory and a wet room with entrance and exit hatch. It has a volume of about 14m³ and its buoyancy is counteracted by 18 tons of iron ballast located in a container below the cabin. Three glass windows permit observation of outside happenings. One 200 watt floodlight is mounted on top of the station to illuminate the vicinity at night.

Filtered air will be pumped in by low pressure compressor from the shore through a flexible rubber hose. A second independent air supply will

be provided by three 50 l high-pressure tanks which are automatically activated in case of failure of the shore supply. Power is led through a protected 220 volt cable from the shore. An independent 12 volt switch functions as an emergency supply in case of failure of the high voltage power line. All divers will be continuously monitored from the shore by a closed T.V. system and a telephone.

THE FIRST mission to be carried out by Dr. Fricke involves two parallel projects:

1. "The coral reef — a model for environmental control of behaviour." This is the continuation of an ongoing research on the damselfish (*Dascyllus marginatus*). Fish groups will be isolated under natural conditions inside a huge tent made of thin nylon netting which permits the easy flow of water carrying planktonic food. However, biotic factors such as predators, competitors for food, shelter etc., can be altered at will. Any alteration in biotopic oriented behaviour or social structure of the species can be observed and measured under these controlled conditions. In scientific language this is called an approach towards behavioural ecosystem analysis.

2. "The problem of temporal niche differentiation in coral reef fish." Activity patterns of tagged fishes of different species are observed and measured during a period of 24 hours. Since this means by day and by night, such an experiment can only be done from an under-water station. The aim is to understand the ecological adaptations of different species with their different adaptations both in time and utilization of resources. These are facts which allow for the co-existence of many species in the same and often rather crowded area.

Hans Fricke and Gerd Helmers hope that the under-water station will be useful in the future for many different purposes, such as continued scientific research, an educational workshop for people interested in marine life, as a classroom for university or high school students, for serious amateur divers, for monitoring pollution and measuring the influence of increased diving activities, tourism, oil, phosphates and sewage on the reef's ecosystem.

When Hans and Gerd left our campsite late that night they told me how much they hope to have contributed something of value to Israel by opening up this new "man-in-the-sea" programme here.

Stories that must be retold

LISTENING IN / Ze'ev Schul

NEVER BEFORE have so few been told so often that they are, have, or will be experiencing history-in-the-making. I, for one, won't be able to tell my grandchildren that I was there or its contemporary TV/Radio equivalent (President Sadat — arrival, departure and in-between) for the very simple reason that they were around to listen in themselves.

What has me upset is that I think that we are (in some weird telephonic way) about to lose sight of the forest because of the trees.

Shidurel Yisrael's excellent Political Correspondent, Dan Raviv, had a brief report on some private but highly reputable opinion polls conducted amongst Knesset Members. It emerged that the majority of Knesset Members now oppose the diehard Likud (Herut bloc) Gush Emunim line and that if they could have voted according to their individual consciences the Government would have found itself backed only by a minority.

One might have assumed that the radio commentators would have come to our aid, undistracted by the interesting Swastika pattern on Mr. Sadat's blue tie (see "Time" Magazine). Instead we were left to fend for ourselves, have heard little of what's going on in the outside world including the visit of our very own President to Mexico where he appears to have touched off another revolution, this time in favour of Israel. Seriously: what justification is there for hearing so little of the resounding success of Professor Kalziz's trip to Mexico?

SINCE we're on the subject of history: I'll never be able to get my fill of stuff like Reuven Leviathan's narrative in the "My Father's House" series (2005 hrs. Second Programme, Monday).

Leviathan takes us back some four decades, to Lithuania, for an enthralling mixture of nostalgia, thumbnail sketches of a North European summer (June flowers, honey and the short nights) and of his Gentile compatriots.

The Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement and the Russian take-over. World War Two announced itself as he came out of a cinema. The Soviet Politburo (Political Commissars)

came unannounced; quick to smile and promise and put an end to Zionism and traditional Jewish life in the country.

There was this last time, in high school, that they sang *Tschokki-Tschokki* (Tchernikowsky) with us rolling down their cheeks as if they could have known this would be the last time and the black abyss that lay ahead.

A small core of Zionists went underground.

Then came the story of the Russian retreat and the exposure of Lithuanian Jewry to the savagery of the Lithuanians.

"They didn't even wait for the Germans to arrive," Leviathan recalled. Neither did he.

His father, mother and younger brother would not leave. Leviathan senior was ailing. There was also so much property that needed looking after.

So Reuven fled alone, carrying only a small suitcase with some spare shirts and sandwiches, which a loving mother had packed for him. All the members of his family perished. But one message did reach him — handed on, from mouth to mouth. It was from his father and it was said as he was led away to his execution. "Tell my son Reuven to take revenge!"

This kind of story has been told before. But it can't be told often enough and is a rare lesson in contemporary history given by an eyewitness. Leviathan is a professional journalist and it shows in his narrative.

I prefer such lessons and would make them compulsory rather than the religious education which Nathan Dunevich tried to "sell" us in his "Let's Talk" programme of the week before (Wednesday, 2305 hrs. Army).

Dunevich, according to the billing, was supposed to try to solve listeners' problems in a live show rather than peddle his subjective personal views. I found myself sympathizing with the upset mother who tried to protest against the enforced imposition of Yiddishkeit — above and beyond acceptable limits and certainly at the expense of more important studies.

Mr. Dunevich argued that he had experienced a Jewish education and

that it had done him "no harm."

Well!

MORE HISTORY: "Fateful Decisions" (Saturday, 2nd programme, 1806 hrs) zoomed in on the Munich Agreement of 1938.

The subject was a good and perhaps, also, a timely one. There is a certain analogy here although this is not so much in the way of the "sell out" of Czechoslovakia, for which the agreement is "best" known, than for the significance of "defensible borders" and the ultimate fate of Czechoslovakia after the Sudetenland was handed over to the Germans, almost literally on a platter by the Western Powers and in spite of the protest of President Benes ("We are the wedge holding back the Germans").

Elitir also drew a comparison of sorts when, at the Nurnberg Parquet of 1938, he screamed that he had no intention of letting his "beloved Sudendeutsche" become victims like the Arabs in Palestine." Believe it or not — he said it.

The shoe was, of course, on the other foot.

Czechoslovakia expired at the conclusion of its second decade. No comparison there. But like Israel, it was also spawed by the successors to the founders of Czechoslovakia (the League of Nations).

The one big drawback of this otherwise excellent series is that it appears to be intended only for students of history. One can't expect the average listener, let alone younger people, to be able to differentiate between the First and Second Reich (Imperial and Weimar Germany) or — for that matter — the "Thousand Year" Third.

And, as a parting shot: A lesson in Islamic history by Radio Cairo (Hebrew Programme. For the insomniacs only. Predawn hours of Sunday).

All about how we got on so well with each other. The source: German Jewish Historian Heinrich Gratz.

There was the same strongly accented speaker who used to say such nasty things about us — being nice for a change. The one remaining accent was, of course, that it all happened to Jews under Arab rule — not the other way round.

Spies spill more beans on CIA and FBI

those left behind. Among them were up to 30,000 Vietnamese trained by the CIA to spy on suspected members of the National Liberation Front (South Vietnamese Communists).

"It is not too much to say," he writes, "that, in terms of squandered lives, blown secrets and the betrayal of agents, friends and collaborators, our handling of the evacuation was an institutional disgrace."

Snepp's central thesis is that senior US officials were misled by others, or by wishful thinking, into believing that the North Vietnamese were prepared to negotiate a coalition government with the South Vietnamese and to allow the peaceful withdrawal of the remaining Americans.

He alleges that the CIA prepared misleading analyses of intelligence that were knowingly used by the U.S. Embassy as late as February 1975 to persuade a Congressional fact-finding mission visiting Saigon that additional military aid to South Vietnam was essential.

He also alleges that Henry Kissinger, then Secretary of State, tried to offer trade concessions to the Soviet Union to persuade the Russians to play a moderating role with the North Vietnamese. When Congress failed to support his commitments, the Soviet Union toughened its stand on Vietnam, however.

The Defence Secretary, James Schlesinger (now President Carter's

Energy Secretary), repeatedly challenged Kissinger's insistence on delaying the full evacuation of Saigon. According to Snepp, Kissinger told him: "Well, you're just trying to cover your ass."

Kissinger rejects Snepp's interpretation. He told CBS journalist Mike Wallace that the U.S. Government's plan at the end was to keep pushing Congress for aid to South Vietnam in order "to keep the Saigon Government believing that we were working for them... to avoid panic."

For the same reason, he said, there was no crash programme of evacuation for Americans because, had too many Americans departed too quickly, Washington feared that the Vietnamese Army would turn their guns on their departing allies.

ONE of Snepp's most bizarre allegations is that, during the U.S.-North Vietnamese truce negotiations in Paris in 1971 and 1972, Kissinger was "anxious to find some way to get those negotiations off dead centre... at his direction we, in cooperation with the Pentagon, put together contingency studies on how to kidnap the North Vietnamese leadership."

("What would we have done with them if we had gotten them?" Kissinger asked.)

The newly-released FBI papers switch the week's revelations from tragedy to farce. Coincidentally it was launched in August 1966 by J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's legendary director.

Its objective, until it was ended in 1971, was to disrupt, expose, discredit and otherwise neutralize political dissent on the left and the right. Its most notorious operation was its attempt to blackmail civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

Its main weapon was to sow distrust by spreading false information within the ranks of radical groups. But the latest disclosures sound more like schoolboy pranks than the operations of sophisticated, computerized intelligence organization.

For the 1968 Communist Party national convention, Hoover suggested to his New York office that "uncomfortable" odours might be introduced through the cooling system, and that heating in the



J. Edgar Hoover

assembly hall might be shut off on the last day.

In 1970, the Newark, New Jersey, office of the FBI suggested that a mild laxative be injected by hypodermic needle into a shipment of oranges being sent to the local headquarters of the Black Panthers. The idea, besides making the recipients ill, was to make the Panthers afraid to accept free food from supporters in future.

The FBI enthusiastically distributed a publication called the "Black Panther Colouring Book," probably produced by an unbalanced renegade Panther, which depicted black children eagerly killing policemen.

In 1961, the FBI launched a campaign to infiltrate pro-Castro groups in America, and to discredit their leaders by setting them up with prostitutes.

Yet another technique was broadcasting misleading facts on the citizens' band radio network, used by anti-Vietnam war demonstrators, to confuse plans to organize demonstrations.

Ordinary Americans are disturbed by these reminders of the recent past. Few of them take consolation in the fact that the history of intelligence operations everywhere is as much the history of monumental blunders as of the dramatic successes popularized by spy fiction. Even fewer remind themselves that, while the abuse of arbitrary power is universal, the relentless exposure of it is the special virtue of American democracy.

Documenting Arab aspirations

WRITERS AND READERS / Sraja Shapiro

IN THE BEGINNING were Haj Amin el-Husseini and his gang, Arab leaders, from Cairo to Baghdad, advised the Arabs in Palestine to accommodate themselves to the new conditions created by the British conquest and the Mandate. They were right: that involvement with the tiny island around Jerusalem would distract them from their own more important problems. They may have also surmised that the British Government, pressed by so many Arab connections, would not allow the Jewish National Home to become a serious impediment to Arab aspirations.

But some local leaders, rallying around the Mufti of Jerusalem, became impatient and resorted to the traditional weapon of the dissatisfied: terror. They must have been encouraged by the fact that Haj Amin, who abetted the anti-Jewish programs in 1920 had been pardoned by the administration and appointed to the highest religious post in Jerusalem. The dichotomy between religion and politics, so obvious in 20th century Europe, did not then exist in the Moslem world. As a religious leader, Haj Amin commanded a stronger position than his rivals, for he could always brand their willingness to compromise as betrayal of the Moslem cause.

Up to the very eve of the First Palestine War, in 1948, the neighbouring Arab states urged the Palestinians to wage it themselves. The secret resolution of the Arab States was to maintain armed guard on the frontiers and aid the fight in Palestine with equipment and men — but surreptitiously.

In January 1948, the "Army of Liberation," led by a Syrian officer, crossed into Galilee. It consisted in its heyday of between 5,000 and 6,000 men. Over a third of them were Syrians, up to 35 per cent were Palestinians and 25 to 30 per cent Iraqis, mostly regular soldiers "on loan" to the common cause. When the Hagana decimated this force, thousands of refugees streamed into Syria and Lebanon.

Early in May, political leaders in the Arab capitals resolved to reverse their former decisions and send their regular armies to fight — much against the advice of the military, who pointed to lack of the means essential to assure a victory. The politicians simply could not go back



Haj Amin al-Husseini

on the slogans they had been mouthing and thus counter public opinion in their countries.

Another, and possibly more potent, reason for the decision of the rulers of Cairo and Damascus to intervene was the imminent move by Abdullah of Transjordan to annex any part of Palestine which he could grab.

The account of these moves is interwoven in the story of the East as told by Yacov Shimon in "Mémot Arev" (The Arab States), a 750-page work just published by Am Oved. Based partly on the author's study "Arab States Today" which appeared in 1965, the present edition brings the events up to 1976.

Shimon, a senior official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who has held several ambassadorial posts, has devoted a lifetime to studying

the Arab world. His "Arevot Eretz Yisrael" (The Arabs of Palestine), published in 1967, is to this day most valuable source-book for anyone who wants facts.

Shimon treats the Arab-Israeli conflict rather cursorily. His subject in this book is the Arab States as they have developed since the 19th century, their struggle for independence and their internecine wars and internal tensions. The "Palestine issue" tended to distract the Arab nations from tending their own vineyards.

A different, and probably fascinating, study could be written about the Palestinians. They never regarded themselves as a different species of Arab, but were concerned about the possibility of being dominated either by local chieftains or the intervention of more powerful neighbours. Their attitude must have been rather similar to the fears and hopes of Jews in warring areas of Europe.

The notion that Palestine might become a separate entity would never have arisen without the appearance of the Zionists. The story of the "Palestinian" concept cleaves closely to the attempt by local ambitious personalities to carve a little place for themselves between the rivalries and aspirations of brother Arabs from across the border.

Only a man of Shimon's integrity, presence and meticulous scientific approach can produce a such a book.

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Peace talks 30 years late

THIRTY YEARS ago today the UN General Assembly recommended a peaceful solution to "the problem of Palestine." Under its plan, a Jewish State was to have been established, peacefully, in a part of the country.

The Jewish State was, indeed, established, but not peacefully. The leaders of the neighbouring Arab countries had decided in advance to frustrate any such scheme, by force of arms if necessary. The fact that the General Assembly also recommended that an Arab State be set up next to the Jewish one counted for little with them. Unless all of Palestine were declared Arab, it made no difference that some of it was. What mattered only was that a Jewish State should not come into being.

So they triggered what turned into a thirty-year war between the Arabs and Israel. That war still has not ended. But last week's journey by Egypt's President to Jerusalem appeared to herald the beginning of its end.

In the Knesset yesterday, Premier Begin announced that, in response to Egypt's invitation, Israeli officials will be going to Cairo within a few days for direct talks with Egyptian officials to help prepare the ground for a resumption of the peace conference in Geneva.

Although invitations have been sent to all original and prospective parties to the Geneva talks, the Cairo meeting is likely to involve Egypt and Israel almost alone — with only some Palestinian leaders sitting in, and the U.S. watching from the sidelines. Syria, as expected, is boycotting it, and Jordan, though not opposed in principle, will stay away.

In the meantime the "rejectionists" have scheduled their own war council against the Sadat peace moves in Tripoli. This one already has the blessing of the Soviet Union.

Since the conference in Cairo will not be at chiefs-of-government level, as was the case in Jerusalem last week, not even foreign ministers, it need not be expected that the discussions will focus on matters of great substance. But they will hasten the day when such matters will be tackled — if not between Israel and all her neighbours, then at least between Israel and Egypt.

Opportunity came to Mr. Begin twice yesterday to outline to the Knesset his overall conception of a just and durable settlement. He contented himself with a reiteration of his pledge to cooperate with Egypt's President, and all like-minded Arab leaders, in the pursuit of peace.

Again, like his predecessors in office, Mr. Begin offered negotiations without preconditions. But unlike the Alignment premiers, he carefully avoided any suggestion that, to be successful, negotiations would have to produce a compromise. His silence stood in especially stark contrast to Mr. Dayan's public assurance, in Hamburg the day before, that Israel, in his words, was "willing to negotiate in a very compromising way."

Thus it remained an open question whether Mr. Begin did not share the view, aired by Herut's Gula Cohen and the NRP's Rabbi Druckman, that the Land had to stay undivided in any final accord, and that the only payoff for peace was peace.

The Premier warned against Israelis falling over themselves in a mad rush for concessions to the adversary. Nothing justifying the alert was noticeable in the Knesset yesterday. However, the notion was advanced, notably by Labour leader Shimon Peres, that Israel's aim should be maximum feasible security and not expanded sovereign terrain; and that this meant compromise with the neighbours.

It is not too far-fetched to suggest that, if a secret ballot of Knesset members were held, Mr. Peres' approach would win a large majority.

No bonus for coming clean

THE DECISION taken yesterday by Prime Minister Begin to jettison Finance Minister Eshkol's proposal that tax evaders be amnestied on payment of a flat rate of 30-35 per cent of their debt, is most welcome. A special vote of thanks is due to Attorney-General Barak, who was mainly responsible for the Prime Minister's decision.

The substitute plan is officially billed as a compromise. Under it, citizens who now declare income they have hitherto kept concealed, will be taxed at the current marginal rate of up to 60 per cent, in four instalments, without interest and linkage differentials; and they will not be prosecuted.

This is, however, essentially the kind of treatment that is already being meted out by the Treasury to repentant tax offenders.

Such minor modifications as the new scheme incorporates may accordingly be seen as rather a face-saving device, a way of quietly burying a project of atonement-on-the-cheap that had aroused widespread — and justified — public resentment. For with all the benefits that would, in the short run, accrue to the economy if "black" money could in fact be brought out of the hiding, invested openly, and exposed to fiscal and monetary controls — it would be intolerable were owners of illegal funds to be granted a privileged position and a pardon.

POSTSCRIPTS

WE HAVE always maintained that there is nothing like a trip abroad to make Israelis more satisfied with things here. A letter from a reader bears out this contention.

"After having survived Kennedy Airport, with its general disorder, lack of baggage trolleys, and miles of exhausting walk... I shall think more kindly of our own Ben Gurion Airport. At least it is small and the muddle more compact."

"I shall certainly never again listen to tourists' complaints about our sight-seeing services without remembering my two very expensive days in Washington DC."

"The first afternoon was a dead loss, because the tour bus which was supposed to collect me from my hotel never showed up. As I had been advised against going out on my own, because of the city's high crime rate, I spent the rest of the day in my room watching, among other programmes, 'Washington Behind Closed Doors'."

"When I finally went out on tour the next morning with a different firm, the bus was an hour late and I managed to see only two of the four promised public buildings — the others were closed that day. The rest of the tour was an aimless drive, repeatedly passing the same famous buildings, interrupted occasionally by the driver's mumbled explanations."

"In all fairness, I must say that the rest of my stay in the United States turned out to be one marvellous adventure after another. However, it was comforting to know that things can go wrong over there, too." E.B.

THE Jerusalem Municipality returned to the Foreign Ministry 140 fewer Egyptian flags than it received for decorating the main streets during the Sadat visit.

About 14 per cent of the flags provided were snatched by enterprising citizens looking for a memorable souvenir. A well-known Jerusalem contractor was caught in the act of dismantling a metal pole topped by a red-white-and-black flag. Blushing like a little boy discovered shaking an apple tree, he put the flag back. The Foreign Ministry will guard the banners until the next visit of an Egyptian dignitary. J.S.

On sale: locally produced and imported clothes for men and women; special leather bags; American sunglasses; wines and liquors; cosmetics; selection of decorative cushions; handmade toys; cakes; rare cactuses; houseware; etc., etc. Special bargain: imported women's blouses — very cheap! All items at bargain prices! Don't miss this bazaar!

Entrance Free

You are invited to Micha's traditional Hanukkah Bazaar, which will be held today, Tuesday, at the Dan Hotel, Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. continuously.

On sale: locally produced and imported clothes for men and women; special leather bags; American sunglasses; wines and liquors; cosmetics; selection of decorative cushions; handmade toys; cakes; rare cactuses; houseware; etc., etc. Special bargain: imported women's blouses — very cheap! All items at bargain prices! Don't miss this bazaar!

INDEPENDENCE IN PURSUIT OF PEACE

INITIATIVES by small states can confuse superpowers and frustrate their plans. Thus, the new peace moves in the Middle East have caused Washington to re-evaluate its position in the area.

The major questions are whether Israeli-Egyptian cooperation will produce new tension in U.S.-Israel relations, and, if it does, what the Israeli response should be.

Since at least the timing of Sadat's visit to Israel was determined by the American-Soviet joint statement on Geneva, the U.S. should take this into consideration as it plans its next steps.

In launching his imaginative new policy, Sadat was expressing a desire to maintain his freedom of action. There was a similar motive behind his decision to start the 1973 war. At that time, Sadat wanted to avoid superpower dictates.

The separation-of-forces and interim agreements that followed this war were also designed to maintain Egypt's relative autonomy. Little wonder, therefore, that in his meeting with Golda Meir in the Knesset Sadat recalled that the two of them had started the present trend towards peace. Significantly, he did not mention the third prominent figure of that period — Dr. Kissinger. This omission was not accidental.

Sadat wanted to emphasize that the leaders in the region not only can but should take the crucial decisions affecting the region.

THE MEMBERS of the DMC who were in favour of joining the Begin coalition argued that by doing so they could influence events from within, says Mordechai Virshubsky. He himself was not one of them, he hastens to add, "but now we are facing the moment of truth, and our party's task is to bring about a moderation of the coalition's basic lines of agreement."

"We have to ensure that the Government is flexible, and prepared to make territorial compromises in order to move towards peace," continues the DMC's most dovish Knesset member. "For if we should miss this historic opportunity, the prospects would be terrible."

The DMC's statement urging territorial compromise for the sake of peace has been attacked by coalition executive chairman Abraham Shari (Liberal), who charged that it aided Sadat's aim of "splitting the coalition". This charge annoyed Mr. Virshubsky, who argues that Sadat came to Jerusalem because he wished to revolutionize the political situation in the Middle East.

"When Sadat says he wants peace, he really means it," he said, declaring that while not accepting Sadat's hard-line conditions, the Egyptian President had said he was willing to accept Israel as part of the Middle East family of nations and that Arab leader had said this until now.

"So I fail to grasp Shari's criticism. We have our own programme, which is different from that of the Likud. When we joined the coalition it was agreed that we would have freedom of expression and the

right to abstain on such political issues."

Mr. Virshubsky said that if his party had not gone on record with its moderate position, "it would have been taken that we accept the uncompromising stand of the Likud, which we most certainly do not."

MOREOVER, he rejected Shari's attitude, only because the DMC was an equal partner in the coalition. He was gratified to hear different sounds from inside the Likud, especially the voice of Yosef Tamir, the veteran Liberal MK, who has aired harsh criticism of Premier Begin's stand.

Did the DMC have partners among the other coalition parties? Yes, the DMC spokesman said. He was glad to report positive results from informal contacts among coalition parties during the Sadat visit. They had found like-minded people in other coalition factions.

"We were pleasantly surprised at the readiness for compromise for peace especially among the Liberals and the NRP," he reported. While they did not intend to form any permanent coordinating body for the coalition's doves, they would do their utmost to use their influence to ensure that the October 1977 war was the last in the Middle East.

As for the DMC, Mr. Virshubsky and his fellow MKs would do their best to serve as watchdogs to ensure

Faced with an American attempt to slow down or modify the Sadat-Begin peace initiative, writes GABI SHEFFER, Israel should define its own interests and pursue them.

However, it is questionable whether Israel has developed similar attitudes.

It is true that Israel has a special relationship with the U.S. Being isolated internationally, we have leaned heavily on our American friends, and our psychological, economic and military dependence is considerable.

Faced with a confrontation with the U.S., Israel in the past would either appeal for the support of American Jewry or attempt to reach an understanding with the White House. It would be intriguing to see how the Israeli Government reacts now to any American attempt to slow down or modify the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

THE U.S. is dissatisfied with the recent moves and has several reasons for applying delicate pressure. First, it has lost the impetus that it gained at great cost. Although its

position is superior to that of the USSR, Washington is still not sure of its role in the region.

Second, President Carter may be personally disappointed that his own initiative has been frustrated, and at a time of troubles for his Administration.

Third, the Americans do not like to lose control over stubborn Israel at a crucial phase in the development of the conflict.

Fourth, the Administration is apprehensive lest the current negotiations between Israel and Egypt result in a bilateral agreement that neglects the Palestinian issue and antagonizes Saudi Arabia.

Paradoxically, when the Israeli posture seems to be either inflexible or too flexible, the Americans are irritated. The U.S., like other patrons, prefers a timid ally.

Israel should continue to pursue its own interests, provided that these are clearly defined. We now have an excellent chance to demonstrate our freedom of action, which ought to be a matter of basic principle in our international relations.

Israeli policy-makers should also remember that since the Americans and the Egyptians are motivated by their own strategic calculations, Israel should exercise the same "right."

The Americans are basically interested in a calm region, not in spheres of interests. If the Israelis and the Egyptians can show that they are achieving a stable solution

Watchdogs for peace

Mordechai Virshubsky, MK, talks to MARK SEGAL about the role of the Democratic Movement for Change in the government coalition.

that the four DMC ministers kept to the party platform, which called for "rational foreign and defence policies." He was very satisfied with the positive thinking of those ministers during the Sadat visit.

Summing up this point, Virshubsky said the government must give Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan sufficient leeway to negotiate.

"If we are unwilling to accept difficult decisions, then the new momentum will falter, and this could lead to an alternative which I prefer not to consider," he said.

The conclusion for the DMC? "It is quite clear. Coalitions are not Catholic marriages. Without a doubt, all parts of the DMC are for peace as the supreme value. If we as the government's line causes us to lose even the prospect of peace, then we will have to quit the coalition."

WIDELY regarded as second-in-command to Prof. Amnon Rubinstein, Virshubsky, a Hebrew University graduate, has worked on the attorney-general's staff and on the legal side of the Water Commission. His most recent job was as a legal adviser to Tel Aviv Municipality. He undoubtedly brings the right kind of training and experience to the Knesset Law Committee. He says he, for one, will not oppose the government if it pursues the right kind of policies, especially in foreign affairs and defence.

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READERS' LETTERS

THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — As an economist who has followed the trends of Israel's economy for many years and who has, in the past, conducted two studies in association with Robert R. Nathan, perhaps you will permit me to communicate a few broad observations on the new economic policies recently introduced.

The chief questions which should be raised are: Do the new policies address themselves directly to the basic problems of the economy? And are they likely, if effectively implemented, to alleviate these problems in substantial degree?

For many years, the Israeli economy has failed to produce enough goods and services to support the ever-growing levels of public and private consumption and investment. Massive inflows of foreign capital — German reparations and restitution payments, U.S. aid, and Israeli bond sales, U.S. loans and grants, etc., have not been large enough to fill the gap. Huge defence expenditures only partly account for this condition. Unsatisfactory productivity — by enterprises and their managements, sheltered by government protection and subsidies of

many kinds, and by workers sheltered by the Histadrut and well-meaning but counter-productive work rules and privileges — have contributed greatly to this condition. And this has taken place under the umbrella provided by unrealistic government policies executed by a large (and largely inefficient) governmental and quasi-governmental bureaucracy which inevitably increased costs and got in the way of efficient economic activity.

The government's desire to protect and improve living standards led it to borrow heavily, rather than tax as heavily as was needed at such levels of expenditure. Inflation was the inescapable result. This was compounded by the "easy" practice of borrowing on a linked basis to the dollar or the cost of living. Government borrowing linked money to lend unlinked money to enterprises and others not only resulted in enormous inflation, but also magnified the burden of the swollen public debt to today's children and future generations.

This situation is not a new one; it has been present for years. It has only grown worse year by year. Thus, the need for a drastic change

in economic policy did not suddenly emerge. It has been present for a long time.

The new economic policies do, in general, address themselves to these basic problems. The floating of the pound and the abandonment of special export and import differentials should force Israel's manufacturers to become more efficient. Acceleration in the removal of subsidies to consumer prices and full cost pricing of electric power, transportation, communication and other basic services should impose a needed degree of austerity on a consumer which has been financed only by borrowing against the future — with appropriate compensatory measures to protect only the lowest income receivers. Combined, these measures should go a long way towards remedying the basic problems described.

Prices, to be sure, will initially rise substantially. This will not be a new experience. It is necessary, rather, that the method by which the needed austerity will be imposed. However, for prices to stabilize at the new level, it will be necessary to hold the wage line. Cost of living adjustments which approximate new price increases would defeat the new policies and put the economy back in the same old impossible condition. The only sound way to relieve the initial austerity imposed by the new economic policies is to improve productivity by management, labour and bureaucracy. Such improvements could restore previously enjoyed living standards and, in time, help to surpass them.

LOUIS J. WALINSKY
 Tel Aviv (Cobas, Mass.)

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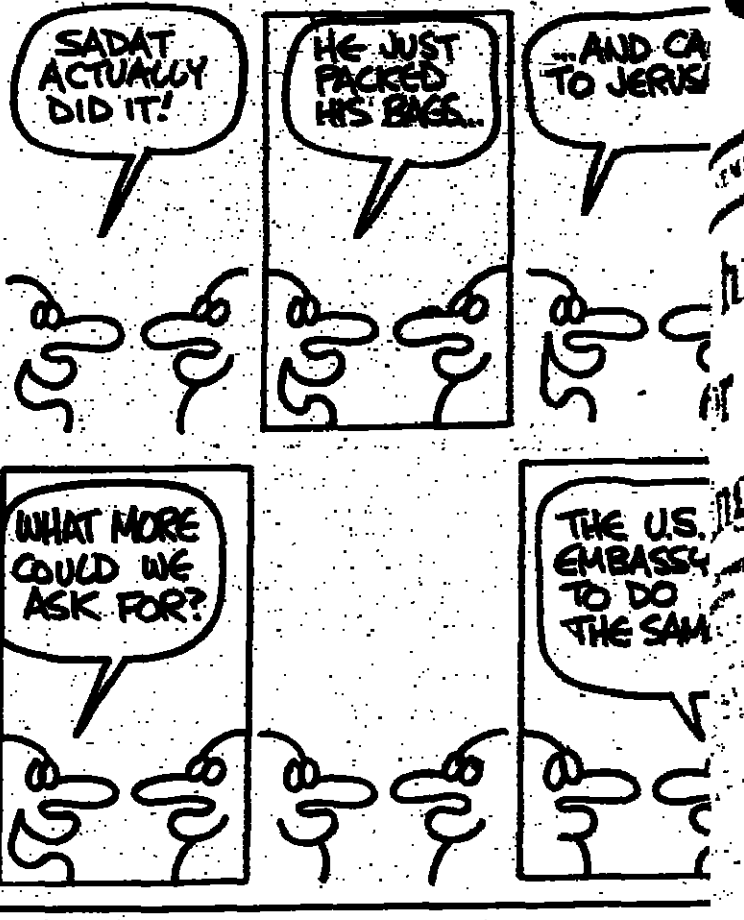
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Dry Bones



for their problems, the U.S. would accept it.

Israel needs clear goals that are sufficiently flexible for serious negotiations with the Arab states. The most serious consequence if

Israel fails in this respect is in its relations with the U.S.

Dr. Sheffer is lecturer in science at the Hebrew Uni

join among the Shinit faithful in the DMC. Mordechai Virshubsky is still uneasy about his party's original decision to join the coalition. While he was pleasantly surprised at the large number who voted against, he still feels that the majority did not quite keep faith with the DMC's 200,000 supporters in the last elections.

However, he and like-minded colleagues do not intend to take any hasty steps. True, their first instinct was to break away, but those who urged compromise carried the day. They believed that the size of the minority vote indicated their real strength in the DMC, and that there was therefore a point to their remaining inside and fighting for change.

As to the exit of a number of prominent Shinit members like Prof. Daniel Friedmann, dean of the Tel Aviv University Law School, a close friend of Prof. Rubinstein's — Virshubsky regrets their action because it weakens the power of his group to effect internal change. He concedes that they have lost many members, not only old Shinit loyalists, and that party branches are accordingly in a state of disarray.

"We will see to it that there is no further erosion of our principles by the new office-holders," says the 47-year-old lawyer.

Virshubsky, a Hebrew University graduate, has worked on the attorney-general's staff and on the legal side of the Water Commission. His most recent job was as a legal adviser to Tel Aviv Municipality. He undoubtedly brings the right kind of training and experience to the Knesset Law Committee. He says he, for one, will not oppose the government if it pursues the right kind of policies, especially in foreign affairs and defence.

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already be acting premier, you should be inside if should happen to Begin."

But it is true that Rubinstein, other members of Shinit w in the dark as Tamir proc negotiate the DMC entry government, mainly with Minister Eshkol.

What about the speculation the DMC might move towards Liberalism, and even merge them?

Virshubsky regards the horror, arguing that as the are signatories to the Lik form, that would automatic clude him and like-minded members. If such a merger effected, the immediate result be a split in the DMC, he believes.

DOES THE DMC's entry coalition indicate that the political breathing-space the Likud and the Alignment?

Virshubsky thinks not. that the 200,000 votes it received was proof positive it wanted a third alternative, suggests the party should not themselves for the 1978 elections, especially as they were ed mainly to tackle domestic. He emphasizes one danger colleagues now in the cabinet, as has always been the lot of coalition parties, any achievement in a DMC ministry will be by the public to the Likud ment.

MR. VIRSHUBSKY at colleagues in the DMC Knesset and in the party ex forums have served notice ministers that they will be watched, especially on the ke of electoral reform.

This is a life-or-death issue Democratic Movement for C which is determined that le for changing the electoral should be presented to the I within 9 months. If no prog shown, there will be a motion the DMC out of the governm.

At present, Virshubsky is his time to putting the fin touches on a new code of local government, to repla ones inherited from the Britis state. He hopes to have this o, reform enacted in the lifetime Knesset.

As to the government's economic policy, Virshubsky tively happy with such elem the removal of currency co However, he is alarmed at scheme's effect on lower-income groups. He fears that it may p many people below the pover and oblige them to seek relief, thus help polarize Israeli socie the haves and the have-nots, mind, the government should, set a better example to the p.

"We are going to pa ministers, in contrast to our p to have a tighter administrati public is asked to make sac the government goes on as be. He feels that a 10 per cent co sation is no answer to fami, have to pay 30 per cent m basic commodities. In this mai sees eye to eye with such leaders as Absorption Mi David Levy and Deputy Mi Yoram Aridor. He voted for out of collective responsibility, hopes his sense of duty will stretched too far in the future

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